HISTORY OF MUDHOL STATE

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BY

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PREFACE

The study of former Mudhol State is interesting and fascinating because Mudhol State was one of the leading and oldest Maratha States in Southern Maratha country. Mudhol was the capital town of Mudhol State and now it is one of the important Town's of Bagalkot of district in the Karanataka State.

Of the many Ruling Families in the Maharashtra, the Ghorpade family was one of themost ancient and distinguished. The founder of this was of Rajput origin and was descended from the Rana of Udaipur. This Ghorpade family and Bhosale family of Satara trace their descent to a common ancestor, Bapa Rawal of Chitor, through his decendant Bhimising who founded the principality of Bungarpurand Banswara.

This family played an important part in the history of the Deccan. It appears that Mudhol came into

the possession of the family about the year 1551 A.D. At that time they held an important position at the court of the Bhamani Kings, and the command of 7,000 horses. It appears that Mudhol along with its five Mahals was held in Sarangam by this family, even before it was granted in inam by the Adilshahi dynasty along with the hereditary title of 'Raja' and privilege of using the morchals and chavaries and the exemption from Mujara (the obeisance of a subject).

Chief town of Mudhol State, Bombay Presidency, situated in lat. 16°19′50″ N, and long. 75°19′20″ E. Population (1818) 6°60, of Whom 4985 were Hindus, 1010 Muhammadans and 65 Jains. Dspensary, Patients in 1882-83, 7348 number of persons vaccinated about 2000.

The area of the Mudhol state was 361 Sq. miles. The population of this state according to the last census of 1931 was 62,860. Its average yearly gross revenue was Rs.569,742. It comprised 5 mehals,

consisting of 81 villages forming a compact block of territory, adjoining the Patwardhan. Jaagirs of Jamkhandi, Sangli and etc. it was in political yelation with the Government of Bombay through the resident at Kolhapur and political Agent S.M.C.

The origin of this state goes to the middle of the 14th century. This state came into existence in 1551 A.D. and lasted up to 1948 A.D.

The present study of the state of Mudhol is based on the original source material available from family records from Mudholkar Ghorpade, source hacsed in the Achieves of Kolhapur, Bombay, Pune etc. In addition the published original sources are also referred from the libraries of Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Bharat Itihas Shanshodhak Mandal, Pune, Gokhale Institute, Poona. The secondary source material is also plenty of information regarding the subject matter of study which are also referred vigorously.

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In the present study an attempt has been made to explain the full details of the history of Mudhol citing the origin of the rulers of their vassalage during the ages of North Indian Muslim rulers then the Balpamins and its offshoot Bijapur.

Moreover the study gives details of the rulers of Mudhol and their activities under Bahamani and Adilshahi. Mudhol rulers joined the services of Peshwa also. The present work gives details of the political administrative affairs of the ruler, their public utility works, system of administration, Foreign affairs etc. Thus the study cover almost all aspects of the history of Mudhol state. It have sin celery tried my best to present the unknown information to the readers and humbly attempted to enrich their knowledge from my thesis. I have drawn the following conclusions.

As to the methodology, I have used historical method though out my work. I have made internal and

external criticism. I have used imaginative faculty whenever necessary to link up instance and events. I have tried to observe strict objectivity in my study.

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Kolhapur.

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In completing the present research, I am indebted to various persons and Institutions. First of all I am thankful to my Research Guide, Dr. B. D. Khane, Reader, Department of History, Shivaji University, Kolhapur for guiding and encouraging me at every step of the present work without whose co-operation I could not have completed this work.

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While in Poona, I had the occasion to consult books, Annual Administrative Reports etc. in the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics. I also had the facility to consult books and magazines housed S. P. College Library, Pune.

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This work would have been impossible without the help and blessings of my husband Mr. Shivajirao Ghorpade, My brothers Chandrakant, Vivekandand, Arun

Ganpati Patil and also my sisters Shakuntala and Sashikala and lastly my children Suryajeet, Sayali and all our Ghorpade family members.

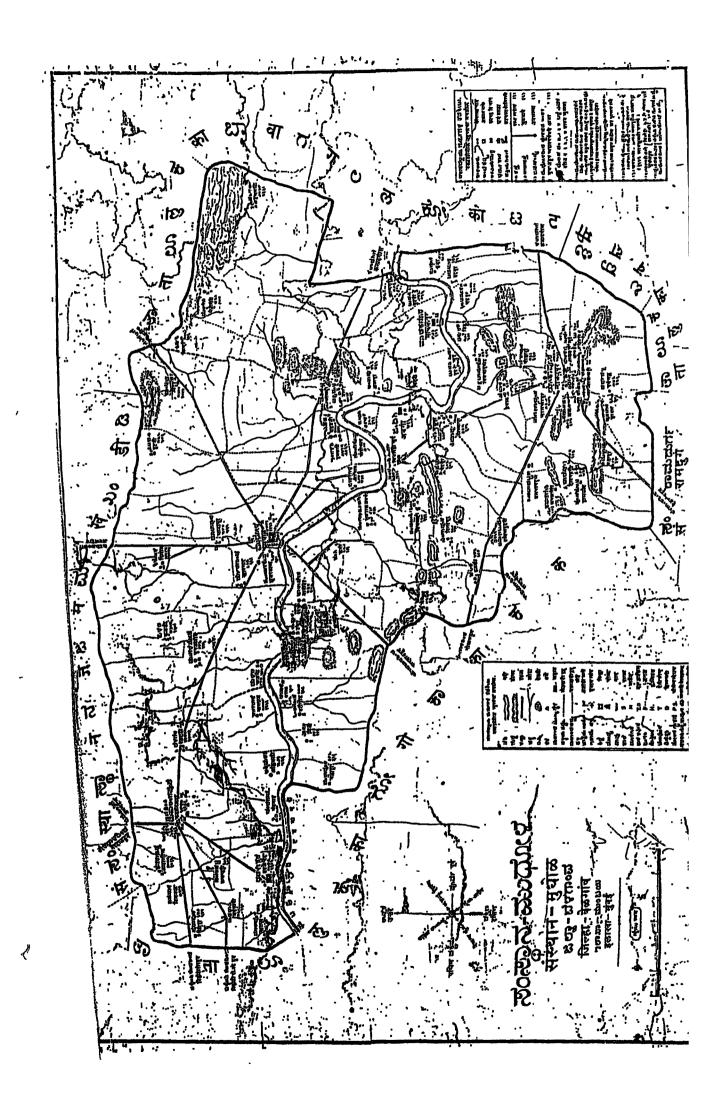
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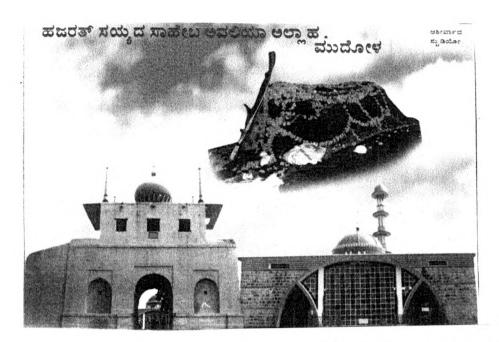
(Mrs. M. S. GHORPADE)

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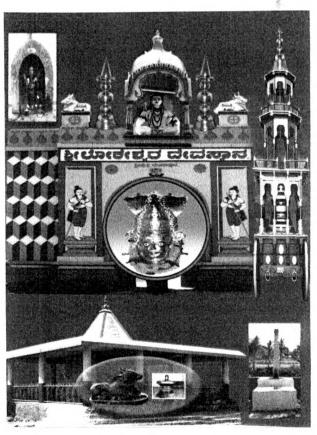




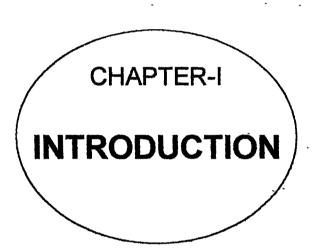
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Mahalingeswar Temple Mahalingpur



Lokanath Temple Lokapur.



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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

The study of former Mudhol State is interesting and fascinating because Mudhol State was one of the leading and the oldest Maratha States in Southern Maratha country. At present Mudhol area is included in Karnataka State. Mudhol was the capital town of Mudhol State and now it is one of the important towns of Bagalkot District in the Karnataka State.

Of the many Ruling families in the Maharashtra, the Ghorpade Family was one of the most ancient and distinguished. The founder of this family was of Rajput origin and was descended from the Rana of Udaipur. This Ghorpade family and the Bhosale family of Satara trace their descent to a common one ancestor, Bapa Rawal of Chitor, through his descendant Bhimsing who founded the principality of Dungarpur and Banswara.

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Being a Chief Town of Mudhol State, Bombay presidency, is situated in lat. 16^o 19' 50" N, and long. 75^o 19' 20" E population (1881) 6060, of whom 4985 were Hindus, 1010 muhammadans and 65 Jains.

The area of the Mudhol State was 361 Sq. miles. The population of this state according to the last census of 1931 was 62,860. Its average yearly gross revenue was Rs. 569,742. It comprised 5 mehals, consisting of 81 villages forming a compact block of territory, adjoining the Patwardhan, Jahagirs of Jamkhandi, Sangli etc. It was in

political relation with the Government of Bombay through the Resident at Kolhapur and political Agent S.M.C.

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METHODOLOGY OR APPROACH TO

THE PRESENT STUDY: SOURCES:

It is true to say that History as a subject of study is more or less completely at the mercy of sources. There is unanimity among the historians when they say, "We obtain our knowledge from historical sources." The past history of people can only be reconstructed on the basis of relics or traces left by them. Historian has to rely on original and secondary sources.

This is the study of an old Historical family, therefore I used Historical method and after the selection of the topic, I personally visited Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur Archives and collected relevant original source material

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This collected data concerning Mudhol State. was scrutinized and internal and external criticism is applied and some final conclusions are drawn on the basis of original sources. I also studied records available in Mudhol Royal palace and collected some important Historical information. Mudholkar Ghorpades were served under Bahamani and Adilshahi rules, which issued some pension sanadas to this Royal Family and confirmed their rights privileges and Huks Over their Jagir. These Persian documents are translated and Published by Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona. I also utilized those Persian documents to reconstruct their early Family History. Moreover for modern period, Annual Administrative reports of Mudhol State are available since 1881 A.D. to 1948 A.D., which are a treasure house for narrating the detail History of Mudhol State. The Annual Administrative Reports cover the aspect like important political events, Public instruction, Public revenue, income and expenditure on Public health and Public utility activities of rulers.

Even the annual Administrative Reports of the Bombay presidency also available in Bombay and Poona

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archives shed light on the History of Mudhol State in 19th and 20th centuries. Right from 1853 A.D. onwards Administrative reports of Bombay Presidency are available and there is one chapter on S.M.C. States in which Mudhol State included volumes of contemporary sources material which furnished a number of minute details regarding Mudhol State. I studied all these Administrative Reports of Bombay Presidency carefully before presenting my statement in this thesis. A detailed list of original and secondary sources is attached at the end of this work for the use of other researchers who will take interest on this topic. The present study is interesting and illuminating.

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GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES:

It is known that the history of any region is partly influenced by its geographical features and situations. A proper perspective of development of the course of the history of any region can be better understood if we know the geographical location and parameters. Therefore it is not wrong to see here the geographical situation, site, climate and rainfall etc. of the Mudhol area.

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The former Mudhol State with an area of 361 square miles and eighty one villages lies between 16° 26′ 45″ and 16° 6′ 50′ north latitude and 75° 31′ 56″ and 75° 4′ 21″ east longitude. It had in 1881 a population of 52, 163 or 144 to the square mile and in 1882-83 a gross revenue of L24,5236 (Rs. 2,45,360)¹ Chief town of Mudhol State Bombay Presidency is situated in lat 16° 19 5 on " and long 75° 19′ 20″ E, Population (1881) 6060, of whom 4985 are Hindus, 1010 Muhammadans and 65 Jains.²

BOUNDARIES:

Mudhol is bounded on the north by Jamkhandi, on the east by the Bagalkot sub-division of Bijapur, on the South partly by the Badami Sub-division of Bijapur and partly by the Torgal Sub-division of Kolhapur and on the west by the Gokak Sub-division of Belgaum.³

SUB-DIVISION:

For administrative purposes the State was divided into five sub-divisions or Panch *mahals*, called

Mudhol, Dhavleshvar, *Jamgi* Machaknur and Lokapur. Of the eighty one villages sixty-nine are *khalsa* or State and twelve *dumala* or alienated. Except one detached village in Satara, the whole of the State, unlike the neighboring Patwardhan State was a compact country.⁴

ASPECTS:

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The general aspect is flat with slight undulations here and there the greater portions of the surface is black soil, the remaining portion being the inferior *mal* land. *Mals* are mostly covered with spear grass and stunted acacias and travads or cassia circulates. The scenery is monotonous and the country presents a parched and barren aspect during a greater part of the year especially in the hot season.⁵

HILLS:

In the east and west are small ranges of hills about 150 feet high. Their sides are not steep and can be ascended by men and beasts. The hills are barren except

those near Lokapur and Halgali, which are covered with low brush-wood used for fuel.⁶

The Ghatprabha runs through the State dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It enters the district on the west at Marapur and leaves it on the east at Algundi without being joined by any tributaries. The banks are generally sloping and are cultivated. The bed of the river is sandy and muddy. The Ghatprabha is generally not fordable during the rainy months from July to October. About thirty-six villages lie on either bank of the river. About one-fourth of the soil belonging to these villages is submerged and enriched by the annual floods of the river.

CLIMATE:

Except during the rains, when Fever, Cough and Diarrhea are more common, the climate is generally healthy and invigorating. During the months of March, April and May a hot suffocating east wind prevails. The regular rainy season begins in June and ends at the close of October. Occasional showers fall in April and May. The

. بسرته rainfall is barely enough for village and a slight failure occasions great distress. During the seventeen years ending 1883 the rainfall varied from 6.30 inches in the famine year of 1876 to 38.11 inches in 1877 and averaged 24.65 inches.⁸

PRODUCTION:

Production of minerals, building stone and lime are found in small quantities just enough for the requirements of the people. The stone is chiefly black basalt but a red stone is also found. Mudhol is not a wooded country; the chief trees of spontaneous growth are the nimb, Azadi, rachta indica, the babhul and the tamarind. Lately about 12, 000 roadside trees, chiefly the banyan, nimb, pimpri, tamarind, umbar, mango and babhul have been planted on the several roads round about Mudhol.⁹

PEOPLE:

According to the 1881 census the population was returned at 52,163 against 58,921 in 1872, that is a decrease of 6,758 or 11.46 percent which is chiefly due to

the mortality and emigration during the 1876 famine of the 52,163 people in 1881, 25,771 or 49.40 percent were males and 26,392 or 50-60 percent females and 48.273 or 92.54 percent Hindus and 3710 or 7.11 percent are Musalmans. The principal Hindu castes are Brahmans 1716, Vanis 1480 Lingayats 9473, Jains 178\, Marathas 3091 Jangams 1538, Koshtis 1036 Raddis 6283, Telis 1171, Kolis 2675 Berads 2163 and Mangs 2389. This indicates caste and racial composition of Mudhol State where Maratha ruler had to control and the administration efficiently as well as smoothly. It is not customary to build upper storied houses with tilled roofs. The houses are dhabi or flat roofed and of one storey. They are built of rubble stone and earth with nimb or babbul beams and a flat roof of rafters of milk bush and jcari stalks which laid about feet thick. 10 on is earth two

Of the total population 22,200 or 42.55 percent support them selves by agriculture. The chief cultivating classes are Lingayats Jains, Marathas, Raddis, Dhangars and Musalmans.¹¹

AGRICULTURE:

CROPS:

The crops are of cereals jvari Indian millet, bajri spiked millet, wheat and rala Panicum italicism of pulses gram tur cajanus indices, matki Dolichos bilious and Pavta Dolichos lablab of Fibres cotton and ambadi Bombay hemp of oilseeds Kardai or Safflower and of miscellaneous crops sugarcane, betel leaves, Chillies and plantains.

The staple crop of the state is *Jvari* which is of two kinds Kar a red Shalu a white variety. Tur. Mug, Matki and ambadi are sown in he same field with Kar *jvari* at certain intervals. Cotton is gathered from the beginning of March to the end of April generally in three pickings. ¹²

CAPTIAL:

The Chief moneylenders are Gujarat, Marwar and Lingayet Vanis and a few Brahmans. The yearly rates of interest vary from twelve to 37.1/2 per cent on personal credit and from six to twelve percent on the security of movable and immovable property. ¹³

TRADE ROADS:

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The State was well of for roads since 1865 eighty-two miles of road have been made with eighteen bridges, seventeen culverts and about thirty five drains. About 12,000 trees had been planted on road sides. There were seven chief lines 66.1/2 miles long, which run from Mudhol to Mahalingpur, Jamkhandi, Gulgali, Kaladgi, Lokapur, Ramdurg and Yadvad. Of these the Mudhol Mahalingpur road run twelve miles north-west and is metalled, drained and bridged except on the suregaon stream.

The Mudhol-Jamkhandi road runs six miles north. The Mudhol-Galgali road runs 8.1/2 miles north east. The Mudhol-Kaladgi road runs twelve miles south-east and is murmured and drained and bridged except road runs fourteen miles south and is murmured. The Mudhol-Ramdurg road runs eight miles south and was built during the 1876 famine It has no bridges or drains. The Mudhol-Yadvad road runs six miles south-west. 14

REST HOUSES:

Besides the old temples, and rest houses in most villages nineteen new rest houses or dharmshalas had been built since 1862 at a cost of 2,313 (Rs. 23,130). Of these three at Mahalingpur-Mudhol and Lokapur were large, decent and built of roughly dressed stone. Besides these there were two state bungalows at Mudhol and Mahalingpur, which are used by natives of rank and Europeans. 15

OLD MONUMENTS:

The Mudhol State did not possess any great historical buildings and monuments. This is due to the fact that land was barren. The Inhabitation scattered and the resources were inadequate. But there were a few buildings and at present Mudhol is a town and head quarters of the taluka, situated about 8l Km. to the south-west of Bijapur on the left bank of the Ghataprabha River and administered by a municipality. In the bygone days it was called as Muduvolal menas 'Lovely Town'. It is believed to be the birth place of great Kannada poet *Ranna*. As stated earlier Mudhol served

as a capital of the east while princely state of the Ghorpades, the descendents of Baji Ghorpade, who was an army officer in the Bijapur court and they riled till 1947. There is an old under ground Shiva temple in the town which is a fine monument. The Shwetambar Jain temple here has fine images like Munishvaraji and Mahaviraswami. The SriRama temple, Maruthi, Dattatreya, Venkateshvara and Sri Raghavendraswamy Matha are the other important temples in this place. The Brahmagaddi Matha is big matha in the town and it has small Shrines of Raja Rajeshwari, Shringara Gowri and Dattatreya. There is also another matha of Mahalingeshvara in the town adjacent to the town is the residence or wada (palace) of the former rulers. In the premises there is a temple of siddarameshwara. The famous dargah of Saifi Saheb is located on a highly elevated spot and its yearly urus attracts large number of people. There are several mosques in the place¹⁶

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The town is noted for its grinding stones and basil stands. Mahalingapura (Rs.17,809-1681) is a town about 19 Km. to the North West of Mudhol. Its earlier name Naragatti, Subsequently renamed as Mahalingapura in

honour of Saint Mahalingeshvara. The matha of this saint at this place is very famous. The Wooden facade of the balconied matha is artistically made. In the main hall there are two old wall paintings relating to Shivai. In one of its room is preserved matted hair of the saint described as ever growing. Adjacent to the matha, is a big temple and the chief object of worship is the gadduge of the saint very close to the temple is the holy pond Basava thirth. On the raised ground stands the old temple of Channagireshvara or Ramalinga. Another important temple in the town is the Banashankari a large number of handlooms is working in the town and handloom sires manufactured here find ready markets out side. The place has a municipality and the temples which throw some light on the former rule of the Mudhol State. At present the Mudhol State has the old palace of the state chief practically in a decayed condition, there is also old fort and chattris of some old rulers. Rama Mandir, Luxami Mandir. Temple Datta Mahalingaeshavara Temple at Mahalimgpur are important old historical monuments.

At Lokapur some old Inscriptions are available which throw some light on early history of this area. These inscriptions are belonging to Chalukyan period.¹⁷

THE MYTHIC PREVAILING IN THE MUDHOL AREA:

The mythic prevalent in any land are generally Pseudo historical or semi historical accounts of war-heroes important people, artists, philosophers, wise men and similar contributors to religion, rule and culture. It is rather unfortunate that there is hardly any dividing line between history and myth. Many times the dividing line is pushed in either side through enthusiasm and then the myths get mingled with history and history gets distorted into myths. More dangerously the blend of historical characters with mythical details makes the work of historian's difficult. People also start thinking mythical strokes of colour in real historical sketch as the part of the story of the land. Heritages a culture and the stark analysis by a historian are not liked by people because then their heroes reduce down to humans from their images of gods. None the less the

myths are important because they enable people to know the cultural and social history of the land. Once it is understood that myths are not to be taken as history and their analysis is to be done continually they are useful tools of a historian interested in cultural and social history.

It is very interesting to see some legends and myths, which were prevalent in this area and which drew one to prehistoric period. These are a number of old traditions and customs coupled to the myths told by the old people of Mudhol. The detailed study of some names of the villages and the myths which have came down from generation to generation show that the people believe that some of the ancient events go back to the dawn of history and civilization in India.

It is accepted by some historians that traditions and legends cannot be completely ignored since every legend or tradition has some germ of truth. So it is worth while to know about some important diction developed in this area and which are related to the epic period.

I consulted some old persons belonging to this area and they furnish some myths and traditions regarding the early history of Mudhol area, Saints and other matters.

BRIEF HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS:

Legendary accounts are Interesting but do not conform to the requirements of historical accounts. Historical period in the South India starts between 6th to 4th century B.C. Mudhol area was included in South India. It was a part of the Mauryan Empire which extended up to mysore in the South. After the decline of the Mauryan Empire the Satvahanas rose to power and funded an Empire. The Satvahana rule lasted from 235 B.C. to 225 A.D. and comprised of present Maharashtra, Northern Karnataka, Present Andhra and some parts of the Madhya Pradesh. The Mudhol area was a part of the empire. After the down Fall of Satvahanas the Vakatakas the Chalukyas of Badami and the Rastrkutas of Malkhed were the rulers of this area.

CHALUKYAS VATAPI & MUDHOL PLATE:

Only one early dated epigraphically record of polekeshi I has been discovered the Badami rock inscription of A.D. 545-46. This is important Sanskrit inscription. While recording the construction of the hill fortress of vatapi by polekeshi-I, Names him merely as Chalukya-Vallabhesvara, providing one more evidence to show that he was popularly known as vallabha. The Nerur plates of Mangalesa, as a matter of fact, omit the two names polekeshi and Ranavikram and instead refer to him as Svagunairlokavallabhs Vallabhah. It is interesting to note that the mahakuta pillar inscription refers to him as Satyasraya-sriprithvi-vallabha-Ramavlkramanka-nripah. The Mudhol plates of his son Pagavarman as also the grant of Adityavarman. One of the sons of polekeshi-II, hail poleskeshi- I as Prithvivallabha-Maharaja. In the light of these facts, which clearly enumerating the same number of sacrifices performed by polekeshi-l, endows him with the religio-regal title dhurma-maharaja. The Mudhol plates (10) of Pugavarman omit from the list bahusuvarna and paundarika while the Nerur plates of polekeshi II describe polekeshi I in

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general terms that his body had been purified by the ablutionary bath taken with the holy water from the Ganges while the same emperor's chiplun plates aver. In a slightly different phraseology that polekeshi's body had been purified the ablutionary bath taken on the occasions of performing a number of sacrifices.¹⁹

Polekeshi had two sons, Kirtivarman I, the elder (Jyeshtbah) and mangalesa, the younger (Kaniyan) had been known to historians for quite some time. But an element of confusion has been introduced by the Mudhol plates which were issued by Ranashthatri Pugavarman. The son of prithvivallabha Maharaja who is described there in as the performer of the agnishtoma, agnichayana, vajapeya, hiranya-garbha and asvamedha rites and is, hence none other than polekesi I himself. In the course of editing the Mudhol plates P. B. Desai has sought to question panchamukhi's half hearted identification of Pugavarman with Kirttivarman I by declaring that these two names connote two distinct names. The acceptance of Desai's contention will result in forcing a third son upon polekesi I much against the information provided by Chalukya sources,

For the Mahakuta Pillar inscription. Written some thirty years, after polekesi I. And in the reign of his younger son Mangalesa, Specifically uses the dual number while mentioning the number of polekesi I's Sons (Tasya-Sutan samutpannau) the two legendary borthers Balabhadra (i.e. Balarama) and Vasudeva (i.e. Krishna) thus precluding the possibility of a third brother. In Sanskriting the name Pugalvarman, It is only natural that with the elision of Dravidian I, the initial vowel got lengthened. If the above suggestion is accepted as a possibility \, Pugavarman has to be identified with Krittivarman I an identification which eliminates another wise insoluble problem created by the Mudhol plates.²⁰

Mudhol was the capital of Mudhol State before its merger it lies on the left bank of Ghataprabha about 12 miles south of Jamkhandi. It is now the headquarters of the Mudhol taluka. In the old days, the place was called Muduolal meaning 'a beautiful town'. It was the birth place of the celebrated Kannada poet, Ranna. There are remnants of a hermitage said to be his. There is also atone bust which is identified as that of the poet.²¹

More over some monuments and temples belonging to Rashtakuta period, Chalukyas of Kalyani and Yadava periods are available. Some inscriptions belonging to Yadav and Kalyani Chalukya period are published by Kannad Research Institute Dharwad which are useful to reconstruct the early history of Mudhol area prior to Bahamani period.

This is only introduction chapter; hence I have taken only outlines at early history Gram Mauryan period to the Yadava period i.e. Gram 4th century B.C. to 13th century A.D.

The found action of Bahamani Kingdam at Gulbarga in 1347 A.D.by Hasan Gangu Bahamani was a land mark and turning point in the history of Deccarand south India, because many Maratha families displayed their valour and bravery and acquired permanent Jahagir from Bahamani rulers. The Ghorapade family of Mudhol was one of such great Maratha families who rendered yeomen service in consolidating Bahamani Empire. The subsequent

chapter will narrate the brave deeds of Mudholkar Ghropade under Bahamani and Adilshahi in detail.

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सुजनसिंहः

CHAPTER-II

MUDHOLE STATE UNDER BAHAMANI

DYNASTY & ADILSHAHI DYNASTY

CHAPTER - II

MUDHOL STATE UNDER BAHAMANI DYNASTY AND ADILSHAHI DYNASTY

This is the Second Chapter in which Mudholkar Ghorpade's role under Bahamani and Adil Shahi Dynasty is evaluated by using Persian Grmans and other documents. The Ghorpade acquired their Jahagir First from Bahamani rulers around Mudhol and later on continued by Adilshahi rulers and issued same important Persian Grmans to Mudholkar Ghorpade. These original Girmans are important and worth reading. Therefore I have cited the English version of original Persian Girmans in this Chapter which help to reconstruct the history of Mudholkar Ghorpade family. Even Aurangzeb's Girman is available.

ACCOUNT REGARDING THE ORIGIN OF MUDHOLKAR GHORPADE FAMILY:

The Chiefs of Mudhol belong to the Bhonsly
Ghorapde Family, one of the most ancient and distinguished
among the Marathas. The original name is supposed to have

been Bhonslay, but it has been almost entirely superseded by the second name, which is said to have been acquired by one of the ancestors of the family, under the Bahminee dynasty. Succeeded in scaling a fort in the concan, previously demed impregnable by fastening a cord round the body of a Ghorpur of guana. There are numerous branches of the Ghorepuray family, all of whom however, belong to one or other of the two great divisions, the Sathkus and the Nowkus Ghorepurays. The origin of this distinction is doubtful. A family tradition endeavors of the Ghorepurays generally had two wives, one of whom bore seven (sath) and the other nine (or Nau) sons. The etymology of the name is completed by the statement that the sixteen brothers, in a subsequent war, distinguished them selves by, their transcendent bravery, which was tries as gold is tested, the world used for testing being Kusne. Which signified to test by rubbing on the touch stone? From the more prolific wife are descended the Nowkus and from the other the satkus Ghorepurays. To the latter division belong the Modhol-Family and that of Bahdool waree in the Nazm's territory. The other the Sathkus Ghorepurarys. To the later division belong the Mudhol family and that of Bahdool waree in the

Nizam's territory. The other division is represented by the families of the Kapseekar (the ser aputtee of the Kolhapur State), the Gunjendrugurhkar and the Datwarkur. The Chief of soon door also and Morar Row of Gooti (the Morari row who played such a conspicuous part in the Madras Presidency in the last century) belonged to this division. ¹

The Mudhol family is generally believed to be of Rajpoot origin and to be descended form the Ranas of Godipoor. There is a remarkable legend given by clues in his historical sketch of the prince of India, which ascribes the same origin to the Bhonsly-Ghorepuray's and the Bhonslays, to which latter family the famous Shivajee belonged. The tradition is thus given in a Foot-note to the account of the government of Satara at Page No.130 of the work referred to—

"By the legend it appears that the family. i.e. Sivajee's traced their pedigree from the famous Bappa Rawal of chitoor, who resigned over Rajpootana in the year 134 of the Christain era. But as any accounts of his very early descendants do not belong or are immaterial to

the Maratha history, it may be briefly observed that one of the descendants of Bheemsee'a son of Bappa Rawal, who had settled in Nepaul, returned to the land of his forefathers in 1442 and founded the principality of Doongurpoor and Bansularra. This thirteenth ruler of this race at Doongrurpoor, named Abheesee, and stayed the Maha Rana, left the government of his sister's son in Prejudice of his own children. One of the later named Sujunsee, came to the deccan and entered the service of the king of Beejapoor, who conterred up on his the district of Mudhol, comprising 84 villages, with the title of Raja Sujunsee had four sons, Baji Raja in whose line descended the Mudholekur estate. The second dies ithout family, from wulubsve are Ghorepuray of kapsee and Sujuinsethe voungest had a son named Bhosajes, from whom are derived all the Bhonslays."

In this account Sujunsee is said to be the founder of the Mudholo family another account however gives cholerow as the name of the Rajpoot moolpurush or progenitor. While in another tradition he is called Mal'oji. ²

Mudhol was previously controlled by one Narayanrao Desai. Therefore the following account is interesting and helpful to understand the early activities at Hasan Gangu.

HUSSAN GANGU BAHAMANI'S EARLY ACTIVITIES & NARAYANRAO'S (DESAI OF MUDHOL) ATTACK (1346 A.D.-47)

Fleeing from the battle-field, Zafar khan proceeded towards Miraj to take some rest and pay his respects to his old mother.³ who was residing in the town or in one of its dependent townships named Gangi, Zafar Khan had a considerable force under him.⁴ which was augmented by several other rebal chiefs joining him with their forces. Nuru'd-Din came first and he was followed by Ulugh Khan.⁵ Day by day the ranks of Zafar Khan swelled by many more soldiers joining them.

One night while camping on the way at Halakbal Narayan's subordinates (Naiks) attacked khwajah Jahan Nuru'd-Din's camp' killing some of his men.⁶ The muslims

woke up routed the assailants and Husayn Hatiyah chased them for some distance/ As the night was dark, he soon returned to the camp.

END OF ISMAIL MUKH DEED OF NARAANRAO:

Ismail Mukh who was assigned the thanah of Akad near Tardal and Jakmandi, retired to his jagir and spent some time in rest and enjoyment.⁷ There after he entertained disloyalty to the sultan of his own creation and had to be eliminated. Isaml Skips over the affair by saying that Narayan led him astray, inveigled him into his fort by false promises and oaths and imprisoned him after killing all his relativies.⁸ According to Isami and the Burhan-ma-athir he was poisoned by Narayan⁹

NARAYANRAOS ATTACK IN THE VICINITY OF MUDHOL:

Firishtah writes that Bahman shah left Bahram Khan Mazandarani in charge of the citadel of Dawlatabad. 10

According to Isamil, Bahram Khan (Wakil-i-Dar)was in the company of Hasan when Narayan made his right attack in the vicinity of Mudhol and he was one of those officers who took part in repelling the onslaught, Bahram Khan's appointment as the Governor of Dawlatabad should be placed at a date after the 14th May' 1350 when Isamil-I completed his work.¹¹

ROLE OF DILIP SINGH:

While at Sagar the king received the homage of a number of chiefs Hindu and Muslim. Who had been partisans of the Tughlug regime But he had to order the royal army to lay siege to the citadel of Jamkhandi where Narayan of Mudhol, had taken refuge. The fort was captured after battering of the wells with a thousand catapults, it may be noticed that in this arduous campaign the royal army was helped by Dilip Singh of the line of Mewar whom the king granted ten villages in the province of Daulatabad and Narayan also submitted and was not only fully pardoned but received back his territory as a chief holder of the Sultan. 13

HUSAN GANGU BAHAMANI'S EXCEPEDITION

AGAINST NARAYANRAO (OF MUDHOL) &

SERVICE OF DILIP SINGH:

There after Bahman set out towards the fast with Mudhol as the destination on reaching Kinba (Khemnbhavi) the chieftain of the place Khepras. 14 Came forward and seeking Pardon two years' tribute which was accepted by the sultan of the Deccan. From there he proceeded to punish Narayan and on the second day reached Talikota. 15 The holder of the chief was one Muinu'-d'Din, an officer of sultan Muhammad Tughlug. He had been in jeague with Narayan on the approach of Bahman Shah, Muinu-Din surrendered to him and was treated by the rebel ruler with much regard and consideration 16

From Talikota, Bahman shah had travelled some distance towards Mudhol, when a messenger from quitiesay fu'-d-Din Ghuri delivered an offer from the Ghurid Chief to desert Sultan Muhammad Tughluq and join the court of Hasan Sayfu'-d-Din, who held the Jagir of Irgah from the sultan of Dihli, was a powerful factor and to win him over

Bahman Shah seems to have made profuse promises. Hasan continued his march towards Mudhol and was joined by Sayfu' d-Din at the head of a large army forces crossed the Kinha (Krishna) and Bahman Shah sent an ultimatum to Narayan through Baha'u d'Din, Hajib-i-qissah to surrender, on the promise of being allowed to retain his territory as jagir. Narayan declined the offer and went ahead with preparations to defend his region. He himself remained at Jamkhandi, sent Gopal to hold Mudhol and two other Hindu Chiefs to defend the forts of Tardal and Bagarkot (Bagalkot).¹⁷

Bahman shah reached the vicinity of Jamkhandi and was making preparations to reduce it when Narayan sent a force of one thousand foot and two hundred horses (Hindus and Muslims) to attack the sultan's camp at night. The garrison of the fort also sallied out at the same time. Bahman, who was alert, dispatched several detachments under Mubarak Khan sayfu' d-Din, Bahram (Wakil - Dar) Umar (Nabi-i-Wakil-i-Dar) Malik Ahmad, son of Harb and others. They succeeded in chasing away the night attackers and forcing the garrison to take shelter within the fort of the

prisoners taken in the night some were caused to be trampled to death of elephants and others to be impaled. A chief, who was taken captive, was taken round the fort along with the stake on which he was impaled.¹⁸

The army now battered the walls with catapults and before three quarters of the night was out, entered the fort through a breach in the wall with the king himself. This victory had been won not by only by the royal army but also who was Dilip Singh, son of Sujan Singh of the royal line of Mewar, who had already helped the cause of Deccan independence during the struggle with the Tughluq forces. The king was greatly pleased and on 25-9-752/4-11-1352 granted him ten villages in the province of Dawlatbad and the honorific title of "Sardar-i-Khusa Khel". Evidently, Narayan escaped from Jamkhandi for we find him resisting Bahman Shah at Mudhol. 19

Zafar Khan, son of BahmanShah who was holding his father's old Jagir of Miraj, came with his contingent and brought with him siege weapons, such as manjaniqus, arradahs etc. An attempt to take the fort of

Mudhol by assault having failed the siege protracted for four months. Until at last Narayan, swing for peace, sent two years tribute which was accepted.²⁰

Leaving Mudhol under Narayan, Bahman Shah went to his old jagir of Miraj and thence marching towards the Konkan, raided the town of Pattan (Kahari Pattan). Ballala IV having fled the town. Bahman Shah returned to Miraj and remained there for two months. After sufficiently resting himself in his old Jagir, Bahman Shah returned to Sagar and thence to Gulbargah. Collecting the revenue on the way Kharaj (Tribute) is reported to have arrived from malkhed and Sirham (Seram) from Siva Rai.²¹

NARAYANRAO'S JAHAGIR (DESAI AT MUDHOL)

The rebellion of Taghi was practically shattered and he was reduced to the position o a fugitive, hunted from place to place. Muhammad might any day turn his mighty cohorts against Bahman shah. This seems to be the main reason why Hasan followed a policy of reconciliation and amity with all his nighbours and a course of pardon and me

ray with those like Qir Khan who middle of 1350 belonged to Muhammad bin Tughluq or his feudatories like Narayan and others. Well established kingdoms and principalities like Baglana in the north west and Telingana and Vijayanagar on the east and south respectively, were left almost untouched.²²

He tolerated Hindu Jairdas and chief taints but insisted on their paying the Jizyah and the Kharaj as in the case of Narayan and Khepras. He tolerated Hindus as done by all Muslim rulers in India since the days of Muhammad bin al-Qasim, but he had nothing in him of the breadth of vision of Zaynu'! Abidin of Kashmir or Akbar the Great.²³

Narayan was left in charge of a large territory which included Mudhol, Bagalkot, Tardal and Jamkhandi.²⁴

Besides he derived income from cusses, duties, tribute paid by the Hindu Zamindars like Narayan Khepres & others and Presents offered on special occasions by officials.²⁵

Taju' d-Din, son of Qala 'ta,who had fought on the side of Sartiz, was left in charge of Bir Mu'inu' d-Din of Talikota Khepras, Narayan and several others were pardoned and allowed to retain their former Jagirs.²⁶

Later on Jahagir of Mudhol along with adjoining 81 villages were assigned to Sujansingh, the founder of Mudholkar Ghorpade family by Husan Gangu Bahamani.

BAHAMANI PERIOD (1347 A.D. TO 1526 A.D.) & MUDHOLKAR GHORPADE:

A.D. and lasted upto 1526 A.D. But in 1490 A.D. Adilshai kingdom came into existence out of Bahamani kingdom. Mudholkar Ghorpade right from the inception of Bahamani kingdom served Bahamani rulers. In this chapter an attempt has been made to trace the service of Mudholkar Ghorpade to Bahamani rulers and the part taken by Ghorpade's in various expeditions under taken by Bahamani ruler's against the Hindu local rulers, Naykas and Desai's and Vijaynagar rulers, from time to time between 1347 A.D. to 1490 A.D.

The following account is interesting and worth studying because Ghorpade's of Mudhol rendered valuable service to consolidate and expand Bahamani Kingdom in all direction in Deccan in medieval period.

EARLY CONTACT OF SUJANSINGH WITH BAHAMANI RULERS:

It is interesting to note that Sujan Singh the founder of Mudholkar Ghorpade was born in 1290 A.D. in which year it is said that Husan Gangu, the founder of Bahamani kingdom was also born.

Ghorpades' 8 generations served six generations of Husan Gangu between 1290 A.D. to 1490 A.D. i.e. the period of 200 years.

SUJANSINGH:

He along with his sons came to Deccan in the year 1334 A.D. and started his career and rose to power.

When he came to Deccan there were revolts and out breaks

in the empire of Muhammud-bin-Tughluq (1325 A.D. to 1351 A.D.) During Muhammud-bin-Tughluq reign two kingdom came in to existence one Hindu kingdom i.e. Vijaynagar Empire 1336 A.D. and another was Muslim Kingdom i.e. 1347 A.D. The Mudholkar Ghorpade right from the beginning took the side of Bahamani rulers. Husan Gangu founded Bahamani kingdom and made Gulbarga as it's capital in 1347 A.D. The Darbar was held to distribute prizes, honours and Jagirs to nobles and Maratha Sardars who helped Husan Gungu to establish Bahamani Kingdom. Husan Gangu recognized the services rendered by SujanSingh and his son Dilip Singh the Ghorpade members and granted Jagir of ten villages near Devgiri and made them "Khaskhel.²⁷"

In this connection the following Persian girman was issued by Hasan Gangu to Rana Dilip Singh, the son of Sunjan Singh on 4th November 1352 A.D.

"The order has been issued by the most valiant and victorious Ala-ud-din din Husain Badshah.

Being pleased with the valiant deeds displayed on the battle field by (Rana Dilip Singh) Sardar-Khuskhel, the son of Sujansingh and grandson of Ajayasingh, ten villages in Mirath, Taraf Devagadh, are granted to him for the maintenance of his family. So in accordance with his desire they should be given over to him.

Dated the 25th day of the month of Ramzan (Hijri) year 753.²⁸

ROLE OF RANA SUNJASINGH & DILIPSINGH
GHORPADE IN KARANTAKA EXPEDITION 1351
A.D.

Mummad-bin-Tughlaq the emperor of Delhi expired in 1351 A.D. and Bahamani Kingdom was free from northern menace. Husan Gangu decided to expand his kingdom in to south. Therefore he sent some of his transited Sardars and Rana Sujan Singh and Dilip Singh Ghorpade also joined this expedition. They defeated number of local Sardar and rulers in Karnataka and collected huge booty private and sent to Husan Gangu who was very much

pleased with them. They also sent gold silver elephant and other valuable things to Hussan Gangu. Ghorpade members also took part in Telgana expedition. Sujansingh died in 1355 A.D. Sujansingh loyaly served Hussan Gangu for 9 years and breathed his last at the age of 65.

After his death all Jagir and other rights were assigned to Dilip Singh the son of Sujansingh.²⁹

MUDHOL UNDR BAHAMANI KINGDON (1347 A.D. TO 1490 A.D.)

As stated earlier taking advantage of the chaos in Delhi in the later part of Muhammad bin Tuglak's (1325 to 1351 A.D.) reign, Hasan Gangu alias Zafar Khan declared his independence.³⁰ He ascended the throne at Devgiri as Allauddin Bahaman Shah and he founded new dynasty on 3rd August 1347 A.D. which was known as Bahamani dynasty which ruled all over Maharashtra including Mudhol State³¹

Bahaman Shah had consolidated his kingdom before the death of Muhammad Bin Tuglak (1351 A.D.) and provided it with natural frontiers having the Tapti on the North, the south Purna on the south east, the Godavari and the Manjira on the east, the Krishna and the Ghalprabha on the south and the western ghats on the west.³²

Bahaman Shah shifted his capital to Gulbarga for a better control over the Marathi, Kannada and Telgu speaking regions of his kingdom. By 1352 A.D. having carved out and consolidated a big kingdom for him, Bahaman Shah started his career of further conquests. He had established his new capital at Gulbarga and subdued all the rebellions in his kingdom. Having thus placed his kingdom on a firm basis, Bahaman Shah thought of expanding it. Between 1352 A.D. to 1354 A.D. Bahaman Shah is reported to have undertaken five campaigns The first expedition to the north-east of his kingdom led to the subjugation of Mandva in the north (of the Tapti 20 miles to the north-east of Burhanpur. Mahur in the east) within the bend of the Penganga at the 78 the Paralled. Longitude and the area enclosed by the north purna river the Pus River, the

satmak Range the Godavari River and the south Purna. He led his second campaign into the konkan in 1352 A.D. which resulted in the conquest of the coastal strip between Goa and Chaul on his return Journey from Konkan he marched by way of kolhar (Karad / Karhad) and Kolhapur. Both towns he seized from Hindu rulers and came back to Ahasanabad i.e. Gulbarga. Thus Bahaman Shah on his way back from Konkan took Karhad and Kolhapur.³⁶

Hasan Gangu the founder of Bahamani kingdom died on 11 February 1358 A.D. and succeeded by Muhammad Shah I³⁷

The former area of Mudhol state town became the part and parcel of Bahamani kingdom since 1347 A.D. onwards.

SOME NOTABLE MARATHA FAMILITESUNDER HASAN GANGU BAHAMANI:

Almost all among the Bahamani ministers who took part in the administration were Muslims. The

Ghorpades of Mudhol the Nimbalkar of Phaltan, the Manes of Mhaswad, the Ghatges of Malawadi and a few other families came on the scene from the beginning of the reign of the first Bahamani ruler. Allauddin Husan Bahaman Shah and most probably they were his associates in throwing off the Tughlug Yoke³⁸

This indicates the original family members of Mudholkar-Ghorpade served under Hasan Gangu Bahamani.

MUHAMMUD -I 1351 A.D. TO 1377 A.D.

A diligent and methodical administrator whose institutions long survived him and influenced the policy of later kingdoms. He established a council of eight ministers including the Peshwa and greatly decentralized the provincial administration a step that made for efficiency and sound government so long as the king was strong and under took frequent tours of the realm, but led ultimately to its dismemberment. He reorganized the bodyguard into four relics (naubats), each doing duty by turns for four days at a

time. He took strong measures for the suppression of high way robbery and not less than 20,000 brigades lost their lives before the sultan was satisfied that the safely of the roads had been secured. The great mosque of Gulbnarga was completed in 1367 A. D. It is perhaps the only mosque in India which has no open court yard and has been described as noble building impressive in its massive solidity. He secured recognition from the puppet caliph of Egypt as a result of his mother's Journey to Mecca (1361 A.D.)³⁹

MUHAMMAD SHAH'S EXPEDITION AGAINST RAJA OF TELAGANA & ROLE OF DILIP SINGH:

The king of Talangan took the help of from Vijaynagar king and challenged Bahamanis authority over Raichur, Mudgal and Kaulas fort. His demand was that Krishna river should be the boundary between Vijaynagar and Bahamani Kingdom.

But Muhammad Shaha did not accept arrangement and decided to invade Talangan. In this war

Dilapsingh along with his 2000 solders took the part and defeated Talangana army. In this battle he looted elephants and wealth and presented this amount to Muhammad Shah who was very much pleased with the service of Dilip Singh whose status was enhanced in the court of Bahamani.⁴⁰

HORSE DEALER INCIDENT & DILIP SINGH (1362 A.D.)

During this period there was an incident of horse dealer one horse declare was bringing some horse's sot Muhammad Shah Bahamani. But on the way one Nagadev, son of Telangan King took horses from horse dealer by force. This news reached to Bahamani King who was every with the behavior of Nagadev. So the Muhammad Shah sent his army. And in this army Dilip Singh was a head of all. He showed branery (1362 A.D.) and brought all the horses taken by Nagadev to Bahamani court of Muhammad Shah. With the service of due to Dilip Singh a reward was given to him by the ruler. 41

ROLE OF RANA DILIP SINGH IN THE CONQUERS OF ADONIS FORT:

Vijaynagar king took in the shelter of Adonis
Fort. Muhammad Shah sent agent to Vijaynager king who
was defeated and the Adonis Fort was conquered by the
Bahamani army. In this conquest Rana Dilip Singh was
present along with his army and rendered great service to
Muhammad Shaha.

Rana Dilip Singh was very loyal to Muhammad Shah and expired in 1367. He served 10 years for Bahamani King.⁴²

THE REGIN OF MUJAHAD (1378 A.D.) & SERVICE OF RANA SIDDHAJII:

After the death of Rana Dilip Singh his son Sidhaji became Chief of Mudhol and served Bahamani Kingdom. Mujahad Shah Bahamani under took expedition against Vijaynagar ruler and left his capital Gulbarga. When Mujahad Shaha was absent from Capital, Siddhaji and his

son Bhairavsingh remained at capital and protected capital from enemy (1378 A.D.) Daudshaha killed Mujahadshaha and became fourth ruler of Bahamani (1778 A.D.)

SIDHAJI RANA BECAME THEKING OF SAGAR PORT:

After the death of Mujahad (1378 A.D.) Daud-I became Bahamani ruler for only 1 year 1378 A.D. and he was succeeded Ted by Muhammud II who ruled form 1778 to 1397 A.D.⁴³

Siddhaji Rana became the killedar of Sagar in the year 1377 A.D. and maintained law and order in that area for some time.

REIGN OF SULTAN FEROZ SHAHA (1397

A.D.- 1442 A.D.)& ACQUIRE OF MUDHOL

JAGIR BHAIRAVSINGH (1398 A.D.)

The year 1398 A.D. was turning point in the history of Mudholkar Ghorpade. This family was serving

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Bahamani rulers since 1347 A.D. The members of this family were loyal and trust worthy to Bahamani Sulfan.

Considering the service of Bhairav Singh and his predecessors. Sultan Feroz Shah granted Jagir of 84 villages along with Mudhol. For the first time Mudhol became the Jagir of this family and remained under their control up to 1948 A.D.

The following is the very important farman issued by sultan Feroz Shaha to Bhairvsingh on 13th January 1398 A. D.

FARMAN REGARDING 84 VILLAGES ALONG
WITH TRANSSHIP OF MUDHOL (15 JANUARY
1398 A.D.)

"On account of the ignorance of the ruler and mismanagement due to the short singhtedness of the Amirs, some servants of this Empire had disregarding their duty, thrown off their allegiance and had become so bold as to sow the seeds of reason in the Government of the Kingdom

to this all the attention and courage of this disciple of the Almighty was wholly engrossed. To counteract this influence and uproot it and sweep off the dirt from the garden of the Empire speedily was essential but due to adverse circumstances it was delayed. So we were obliged to postpone it and allow time to pass which mater told upon our mind. Shortly after wards, our crystal-clear mind and heart were the recipients of the idea that with the counsel of some loval and devoted persons attached to us and those who were gifted with foresight, we should find out those that have full confidence in our policy and are prepared to sacrifice their lives for it and (with their assistance) destroy ungrateful. Affected by this resolve we proceeded towards fort Sagar and with an army unfurled the Flag. Rana Siddhaji Thanedar of sagar, on receipt of the news of our imperial presence. came to receive us loyally joined our cause and girding up his loins eagerly, attached himself to us. Acquainting himself with our unswerving resolve he took great pains and rendered service at the risk of his life. Whatever was told to him, was satisfactorily arranged by him. When the enemy tried to surprise us and to do us harm, this faithful soldier was aware of it and was ready to resist. Thus he fell and

sacrificed himself in the thick of the fight. Shortly after wards by the grace of the Almighty, our object bore fruit and came in our possession. At this time by great fortune and luck I ascended my ancestral throne.

Siddhajis son Bahirvsingh, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with his father against our enemies showing great courage and ability' had attracted our Imperial notice as a deserving royal favors so in recognition of these qualities of one deserving recognition and in view of the sacrifice of the life made by his father. The township of Mudhol with the adjoining 84 villages in the Raibag Taraf, have been granted as a mark of royal favor to the said Bhairav Singh. So he should take possession of this and enjoy the same from generation to generation and should be diligent in rendering service to the empire dated 25th Rabilakhar 800 (A.H)⁴⁴

ROLE OF BHAIRAV SINGH & HIS SONS:

Firoz had vigorous body and a keen mind. Ferishta considered him the greatest of the Bahamani kings and the author of the Burhan-i-ma'asir speaks of him as a good, Just and generous king who supported himself by copying the quran.

Firoz Shaha under took some expedition against Vijaynagar ruper and Bhiaravsinh's son Devraj took part in this battle. Firoz Shaha died on 3-10-1442. At the same time Devraj also died and his son Indrasen alias Ugrasen became the Jagirdar of Mudhol.

In 1407 there was war at Raibag and Bahirvsingh sent his sons Devraj and Karnsingh. Later on Karnsingh was killed in the battle in 1412 A.D. and Devraj became Jagirdar of Mudhol in 1442 A.D.⁴⁵

AHMAD-I (1422 A.D. - 1436 A.D.) & UGRASEN ALIAS INDRASEN :

Ahamad I became the sultan of Bahamani in 1422 A.D. with the support of Devraj and Hussan Basri. After words there was a serious war between Vijaynagar and

Bahamani in 1422 A.D. and Indrasen took the lead and protected the life of Ahmad Shah Sultan.

In recognition of service rendered by Indrasen the following farman was issued by sultan in 3 September 1424 A. D. 46

The following is the farman issued by Ahmad (1422 A.D.- 1436 A.D.) to Ugrasen Shah Bahmani to Ugrasen Ghorpade who was great use to Bahamin throne against Vijayanagar dated 3rd September 1424 A. D.

"The generous mind of this humble servant of the court of God is always inclined to this that the servants of this kingdom who have been in service for along time and are faithful and doers of good actions may always remain busy in performing their proper and elevating duties being happy and free from anxiety. The purpose of introducing this expression is that siddhaji Rana Thanedar of sagar and his son Bahiravsingh, who are the great-grand-father and grand-father of Rana Ugrasen, son of Rajsingh Deo Rana stood beside us in the period of firoz Shah Bahmani who was the

refuge of brotherhood and has now got a resting place in the Paradise and at the time of his accession to the throne. Siddhaji was of great use (i.e. sacrificed himself) and in the battle with the Raja of Vijayanagar Ugrasen displayed great bravery and valor. All that is engraved on our mind. In the same manner from the beginning of this kingdom the ancestors of his family have been faithful and life sacrificing for this great sovereignty. Therefore, the Cherishing and sustaining of this dynasty is very necessary and incumbent on our high heart's and for that purpose the Jagir of Mudhol and 84 villages in the dependency of Raibag, which were graned to Bahiravsingh by the refuge, of brother-hood (i.e. our brother Firoz Shah) and in the direction of Meeruth and in the environs of Pathri some places, have been given to them from old days all these we allow with great pleasure to be continued on Ugrasen so that he may serve us with satisfaction. Dated the 8th Shawwal year 827 (A.H.)47

BAHAMANI PERIOD FROM 1436 A.D.- 1484 A.D.

The following Sultans ruled Bahamani tureen from 1436 A.D. to 1482 A.D.

- 1) Ahmad II (1436 A.D. 1458 A.D.)
- 2) Humayan (1458 A.D. 1461 A.D.)
- 3) Ahmad III (1461 A.D.- 1463 A.D.)
- 4) Muhammad III (1463 A.D.- 1482 A.D.)

In 1437 A.D., Bahamani Sultan under took Konkan expedition and Ugrasen and his brother Pratap Singh joined along with them had been and subdued that area. Later on Ugrasen and Pratapsingh also took the part of RohanKhed under the leader-ship of Hussan Basari and Sacked the treasury of Khandesh.

Again in the campaign of Konkan in 1446 A.D. Khalif Hussan Basari was killed and Ugrasen became the prisoner. But afterwards he was released.

Ahmad II issued the following Farman to Ugraen and Pratap Singh on January 1 to December 21st, 1454 A. D.

Farman dated January 1st to December 21st - 1454 regarding the Jagir at Merath and Raibag.

"The following farman is hereby issued that to Ugrasen and Pratap Singh the sons of Rana Devraj and grandsons of Bahirajee (Bahiravsingh) the Jagir was continued after the demise of Devraj. Now that Rana Ugrasen after displaying great valor in the wars in the Konkan, was not being supported by troops, was over powered and killed at the hands of the enemy. Hence all their old possessions in the tarf of Merath and Raibag and outlying forts and villages have been, as of yore granted to them for the maintenance of the house to be continued to the sons of Ugrasen viz. Karnasingh and Shubhakirshanji and their uncle (paternal) Pratapsingh and confirmed, dated in Hiiri 858⁴⁸

KARNSINGH & BAHIMSINGH'S (1458 A.D.TO 1464 A.D.)

To defeat Sinkender Khan sultan sent Muhammd Gawan in 1458 A.D. and in this

mission, Karnsingh and Bhimsingh, father and son also joined and displayed bravary and velour. There was a disorder in the period of Humayan Shah in 1460 A.D. therefore Karnsingh and Bhimsingh left capital and went to Karnatak and ShubhaKrishn went to his Jagir Devgiri. Next year 1461 A.D. Karnsingh and Bhimsingh defeated the king of Orissa. Again Karnsingh fought against the refer of Malwa in 1464 A.D.

THE AGE OF MAHAMUD GAWAN & SHAMUS'S -DIN MUHAMMAD -III (30-7- 1463 A.D. - 26-3-1482 A.D.)

Shamsu' d-din was between nine and ten when he ascended the throne on the sudden death of his brother Ahmad III, under the title of Shamsu'd-din Muhammad. The sagacious Queen mother appointed eminent scholars to be royal tutors and this tution made Muhammad one of the most accomplished of the Bahamani kings.⁵⁰

ASCENDANCY OF MAHMUD GAWAN:

It was about this time that the young sultan was married with great pomp. The sagacious Queen who had been a unifying factor in the strife-torn kingdom now, retired from active politics and handed over full charge to her son although Muhammad continued to consult his mother on matters of policy ⁵¹

Khwaja-I-Jahan Turk had already been removed and with the retirement of the queen the stage was set for the formal investiture of Mahmud Gawan as Primeminister. In thought full address delivered on the occasion the king dwelt briefly on the theory of kingship and declared that with the consent of his mother he was making Mahmud Gawan Prime Minister giving charge of all the provinces of the kingdom and authority over matters great and small.⁵²

He was granted the title of Khwaja-I-Jahan, and many more high sounding titles.⁵³

MAHMUD GAWAN'S GENERAL POLICY:

The antagonism between the two groups of the ruling aristocracy was a stumbling block in the path of the Khwaja, and even when he was leading arduous campaigns in the west the group opposed to him actually hindered his progress by with holding troops and war material from him. In spite of this, when it came to the distribution of governorship and high office he held the balance even between the Dakhnis and the Afaqis.⁵⁴

Not only did the khwaja try to hold the balance between the A Faqis and the Pakhnis but also to win over the sympathies of the Hindu population. His suggestion to the king that Parketa of Belgam be pardoned and made an amir of the kingdom must have paved the way for the conciliation of the Maratha people. It was no doubt at his insistence that the kingdom joined hands with Vijayanagar against Kapileshwar of Orissa and assistance given to Hamvira. Another instance of the cordial relations of the Bahmanis and the Hindus would be found in the help which Bhimsingh, Chief of Mudhol, gave to Mahmud Gawan in

scaling the steep ramparts of the fort of Khelna by means of iguanas or Ghorpads leading to the grant of the title of Raja Ghorpade Bahudur a title which is held by the scions of the Mudhol family to this day.⁵⁵

VISHALGAD EXPEDITION OF KARAN SINGH & BHIMSINGH (1469 A.D.):

The Bahamani army under the leadership of Muhammd Gawani under took expedition in Konkan. Karnsingh and Bhimsingh along with there army joined that campaign. They conquered Vishalgad Fort which was very difficult. By using Ghorpad (i.e. Iguana) that foot was conquered by Karansingh and Bahimsingh. Karansingh was lost his life in that battle. Recognizing the service of father and son Bahamani ruler at the advice of Muhammd Gawan issued the farman and gave 84 villages along with Mudhol and Ralbag, Wai. More over Bhimsingh received the title of "Raja Ghorpade Bahadar instead of Rana. From that date they became the Ghorpade of Mudhol and used the Flag of bearing the colour of Ghorpade.⁵⁸

The following is important farman issued by Bahamani ruler dated 22nd October 1471, in which how the surname Ghorpade adopted by the family of Bhairav Singh and how wish title of 'Raja Ghorpade Bahadur received this member is parrated.

"In these auspicious times by the blessing of the Almighty our lasting Empire is spreading and all our objects and wishes are Fructifying. At such auspicious juncture, sayyad Ajam Humayan, expert in the Art of arms and writing, the faithful and the one whose position has been recognized by the world, the chosen of the Amirs of the Darbar, the representative of the Empire, Malik-ut-tujjar Mahmud Gawan alias Khaja Jahan brought to our imperial notice that Rana Bhimsingh, the son of Karansingh and the grandson of Ugrasen, the preeminent among men, the mighty, the skilfal man of action, the leader of the warriors, the Rustum in conquering forts, the vanquisher of tigers, the destroyer of military arrays, the greatest well wisher of the throne (Dowlat), ever ready to sacrifice his life, lover of truth, worthy of royal grace and favors, displayed wonderful manliness and uncommon bravery in conquering the forts in the

Konkan. Having secured some 'susmars' called 'ghorpads' by the deccanees and having tied ropes round their waists, made them ascend at night the ramparts towering to the sky and by that very means the father and the son scaled the fortress with some brave men when the watchmen were asleep and suddenly presented themselves on the tops of the walls like the God of Death himself. They unsparingly cut down the guards and sent to the abode of the God of death with their swords all those that offered resistance and opened the gates of the Fort. Those brave men of the army that waited outside the castle gates rushed in and with the aid of their weapons sent the enemies to the next world. Thus be conquered the fort and acquired fame and glory. At this critical opportunity Karan Singh was killed and fell in to the laws of death on the battle field. Bhimsingh's lovalty, his hard exertions from the beginning of this life, his heroism and his bravery have been greatly appreciated by us and consequently in return for such service unequalled heroism and exertions Mudhol, with its 84 villages, has been handed posession of, to him as here to fore, with the object of perpetuating the house. Besides this, the forts in the two Paranas of Raibag and Ben have been handed over to him

and in place of the title 'Rana' the high title of 'Raja Ghorpade Bahudar' has been conferred upon him. The flag with sign of Ghorpad (Iguana) has also been given to him whom henceforth he should use as his banner. He should ever remain grateful for these gifts and should ever to ready and diligent in expanding the Empire and be intent on service from generation to generation⁵⁷

Thus Mudholkar Ghorpade served lonely to him Bahamani rulers and joined many expeditions from 1347 A.D. to 1490 A.D. and received Mudhol Jahagir along with 84 villages. They became one of the notable nobles in the court of Bahamini. They received same high rights and privileges also. They maintained efficient army and horses and joined important expeditions under taken by Bahamani Sultan as well as Muhmud Gawan the great Prime Minister of that age.

DISINTEGRATION OF BAHAMANI KINGDOM & FOUNDATION OF ADIL SHAHI KINGDOM (1490 A.D.):

The FAR-FLUNG TUGHLAQ empire began to break up during the last years of Muhammad bin Tughlaq's rule. The Amiran-I sadah, who owed much to the bounty of that monarch, asserted themselves and established an independent kingdom at Gulbarga under the leader ship of Hasan Gangu or Kangu. This kingdom lasted for nearly 180 years and was carved out of the vast territory stretching from the Pen Ganga in the north to the Krishna in the South and from Konkan in the west to Bhongir in the east perpetual warfare with its neighbours - Gujarat Malwa. Telangana and Vijaynagar and internal rebellion ultimately led to its destruction.

The kingdom retained its Vigour and Vitality up to the reign of Muhammad Shah II, after which rapid deterioration set in with his death on 24 March 1482, all the wisdom and moderation of the Bahamani kingdom departed.

He his death was a loss not only to the Bahamani kingdom but to the whole of Deccan.

Even during his lifetime the forces of disintegration had begun to assert themselves. The nobles had become the deciding factor in all important affairs of the state, including even succession to the throne. The execution of Mahmud Gawan on 15 April 1481⁵⁸ greatly reduced the power and prestige of the king, when Muhammad Shah Bahamani directed the nobility to visit the grave of the late minister, after three days of the internment of this dead body. Fathallah Imad al-Mulk and Khudawand Khan left the royal camp with their forces and pitched their camp four miles out of the city. When summoned by the king, they sent word that they could not visit him till the arrival of Yusuf "Adil Khan". The king realizing the gravity of the situation. Swallowed this defiance and called Yusuf "Adil Khan". He came quickly and pacified the disgruntled nobles by making the Sultan concede to them all their demands."59 Bijapur was conferred on Yusuf Adil Khan. Darya Khan Fakhr al-Mulk, Mullu Khan and most of the other officers attached to him obtained estates in that division 60

THE ROLE OF MUDHOLKAR GHORPADE UNDER ADILSHAHI (1490 - 1686 A.D.):

The seeds of disintegration began to take firm roots in the Bahamani Kingdom from 1490 A. D. Bijapur was one of the provinces of the Bahamani Kingdom. Yusuf Adilshah was the governor of the Bijapur Province. He revolted against the central government and founded Adilshahi in 1490 A. D.

YUSUF ADIL SHAH (1490 A.D. - 1509 A.D.)

Yusuf Adil Shah slowly rose from his position as a soldier to be a governor and later he caused the "Khutbah" to be read in his name in September 1490 A. D. and thus became the ruler of the state. The Bijapur dynasty lasted up to 1686. The Adilshahi territory extended up to the west coast which included the Mudhol area.

Besides these two groups the Deccans and Afghans (foreigners) the Adilshahs had under them a number of Maratha Sardars. They were to them what the

Raiputs were to the Mughals. Yusuf Adilsha had married a Hindu lady later named as Boobuii Kharmum. She was influential lady. This had ensured to him the support of the Marathas. They were employed in the army, administration and as ambassadors. Some Maratha Chieftains had also acknowledged the suzerainty of the Adilshahis. Chief among them were Shahaji Bhonsale (the Father of Shivaji) the Nimbalkar of Phaltan and the Ghorpades of Mudhol and The Raja of Phaltan Maloji Nimbalkar loyally others. supported Adilshah I at the battle of Talikota (1565 A.D.) Another distinguished Maratha family in the service of Bijapur was that of the Mores of Javali. Besides there were many other families like the Shrikes, the Mohites the Ghatages and the Mahadiks who obtained places of power at the Adilshahi court. Bajisahib Nayak, the founder of the Nimbalkar family had stood by the time when Yusuf Adilshah declared his independence. Yusuf rewarded Bajisahib by granting the Jahagirs of Phaltan, which he previously held. Yusuf Adilshah died in 1510 A.D⁶¹

Yusuf Adilsha died in 1510 and was succeeded by the following rulers:-

- 1 Ismail Adilshah (1510 A.D.- 1534 A.D.)
- 2 Muliu (1534 A.D. 1534 A.D.)
- 3 Ibrahim Adilshah (1534 A.D. 1537 A.D.)
- 4 Ail Adilshah (1557 A.D. 1580 A.D.)
- 5 Ibrahim Adilsha-II (1580 A. D.- 1626 A.D.)
- 6 Mohummad Adilshah (1626 A.D. 1656 A.D.)
- 7 Ail Adilshah-II (1656 A.D. 1672 A.D.)
- 8 Sikander Ali Adilshah (1672 A.D. 1686 A.D.)

Adilshahi had to Fight wars against Vijayanagar, Ahmednagar, Mughals, Marathas and many other force. Marathas were known for their bravery and fortitude. Many ambitious and cunning Marathas joined the Bijapur army and rose to eminence by their valor and deeds of bravery⁶² A veteran historian Justice Ranade assessed the role of

Maratha sardars under Bahamani and Bijapur. A number of Maratha families had found employment at the court of the Bahamanis (1347 A.D. - 1526 A.D.) and when that kingdom disintegrated, these families continued to serve the principalities that rose on its ruins. From its inception Bijapur had a number of them and in general terms they were known as Bargirs, Siledars and Captains. The Mores of Javali, the Ghorpades of Mudhol and the Brahmin Killedars of Pandharpur held places of importance in the employment of the Adilshahis. 63 M.G. Ranade while writing about "How the ground was prepared" For the Rise of the Maratha Power, narrates the following account in which one can come across the references of Ghorpade Family which was one of the important families in the 16th century. It runs as follows: "Mohamedan troops entered the Vijayanagar service when dissatisfied with their own masters and the Maratha Siledars and Bargirs freely enrolled themselves First as auxiliaries, and latterly as the most powerful contingent in the contending armies. The second Bahamani King Muhammad Shah-I (1358 A.D.- 1375 A.D.) had body guards of two hundred siledar. This training in arms brought education power, and wealth with it and in the sixteenth century we

meet with Ghadges and Ghorpades, Jadhav and Nimbalkar, Mores and Shindes, Dafles and Manes as generals in charge of ten or twenty thousand horses and in the enjoyment of proportionate Jagirs. The foreign mercenaries-Turks, Persians, Abyssians and Mughals proved more trouble some than useful and gradually reliance came to be placed chiefly upon the country Bargirs and siledars troops⁶⁴

M.G. Ranade Further mentions some Sardars who rose to power before the rise of Shivaji and gave the following account. "In military department this predominance of the Hindus more and more manifested it self as years rolled on. The names of Kamraje Ghatge and Harnaik are noted by Ferista as being the first Maratha Mansabdars employed by the Bahamani Kings. The second Bahamani King had a body-guard of two hundred siledars. The famous Waghoji Jagdevrao Naik played in the first quarter of the sixteenth century a most prominent part in the courts of Golconda, Berar and Vijayanagar. He made and unmade king was incharge of all the Naikwadi Hindu forces in the Kamataka and was a king all but in name. The famous Murarao Jagdev served the Bijapur kings with great

distinction in the early part of the seventeenth century. He resisted the Mughal invasions and he and Shahaji Bhonsle were the Chief supports of the power of Bijapur and Ahmednagar respectively. In the Intrigues which brought about Murarao's downfall, three other Marathas Raghopant a Brahman, one Bhonsle Sardar, and one Ghadge figured prominently. Under Murarao Chandrarao More and Rajarao rose to distinction in the Wars of the Konkan." The families of the Manes of Mhaswad, the Savants of Wadi and the Dafles and Finally the Ghorpade, Similarly rose to great power in these times.

The above two statements show that Ghropade like other Maratha nobles were powerful in the 16th century and had a large cavalry and influential Sardar in the Adilshahi court of Bijapur⁶⁵ Thus geographically Mudhol area was very close to Bijapur which was the capital of Adilshahi. The Ghorpades of Mudhol like other Maratha Sardars took the service under Bijapur especially during the region of Ali Adilshah-II (1656 A.D.- 1672 A.D.) and Sikandar Ali Adilshah (1672 A.D. - 1686 A.D.) the last two rulers and rose

to eminence. Adilshahi rulers continued Mudhol Jagir along with 84 villages to Ghorpade Family.

THE FOLLOWING FARMAN ISSUEDED ON 31ST
MAY 1491 A.D. TO RAJA KHELOJI BAHUDAR
GHORPADE:

"Out exalted and holy mind has been convinced of the fact that Raja Kheloji Bahadar Ghropade, the son of Raja Bhimsingh and the grandson of Raja Karansingh has acquired Mudhol and its surrounding 84 villages and the foots in the Pargana of Ben, the mansab and the title by his most arduous, whole hearted and excellent services in the royal cause during the Bahamani rule. We have confirmed the same Jagir, Mansab, the ancient title of Raja Kheloji Bahadar Ghorpade and have honoured him. Following in the wake of his Father, grand Father and ancestors, there fore he should serve faithfully and arduously for the welfare of this dowlat, retaining the Mansab, Jagir and Forts and should enjoy them. So that he may be eligible for promotion in future. Dated the 22nd day of Rajab, year 896 (A.H.)⁶⁶

KHELOGJI GHORPADE UNDER ADILSHAHI:

Adlishahi Kingdom was founded by Yusuf Adilsha in 1490 A.D. and Kheloji Ghorpade supported the stand of Yusuf. There were many battles and wars against Vijaynagar power and other neighboring states. At this time Kheloji took part in the battle and fought for the Adilshahi. In 1493 A.D. Vijaynagar army suddenly attacked the Yusuf Adilshahi's army and defeated them but one night Kheloji along with Yusuf repulsed the Vijaynagar attack and defected Vijaynagar army. Kheloji played vervital role in this battle; therefore he received the following Farman from sultan on November 2, 1493 A. D. Whenever, there was insecurity in the capital, Sultan called Kheloji to remain present in the capital town to maintain law and order and protect newly born kingdo. It runs as follows:-

"We wish the welfare of Raja Kheloji Ghorpade the one in the enjoyment of royal favor. At present some evildoers have started quarrels, are now showing eagerness to fight, and so have done damage to the foundation of the Empire. So at this juncture, the presence of one who has

stood the test of trustworthiness and valour at the capital is highly desirable. Hence immediately on receipt of this, he should be present at the capital with the troops under his command and be expectant of Royal favors. Dated the 13th day of safar, year 901 (A.H)⁶⁷.

CALL TO KHELOJI FROM BAHAMANI (1499 A.D.)

At initial stage Kheloji was serving under Bahamani. Bahamani Sultan called Kheloji to Gulbarga. Previously Kheloji suppressed the rebellion of Dastur Dinar that took place in Gulbarga in 1495 A. D. To recognize Kheloji's service Bahamani Sultan issued the following Farman on 7 August 1499 A.D⁶⁸.

This is the farman issued by Bahamani Sultan to whom Kheloji's presence in Capital and his service was required by Bahamani Kingdom. It is dated between 19 August 1498 to 7th August 1499 A. D.

"Raja Kheloji Ghorpade, the one expectant of royal favors, is here by informed that due to the cropping up

of certain matters in our empire, the attendance of the well wishers like you at court is necessary. Hence you should report yourself immediately on receipt of this and get the benefit of our imperial audience. The forces under your command should accompany you which is necessary. Your house has stood the test of reliability in this ancient Bahamani empire. Hence further explanation on this is here superfluous⁶⁹

REGIN OF ISMAIL ADILSHAH (1510 A.D. - 1534 A.D.) AND MUDHOLKAR GHORPADE

The founder Yusuf Adilshah died in 1510 A.D. when he was fighting against Vijaynagar army led by Krishnadevraya (1509 A.D. - 1530 A.D.), The greatest Vijayanagar empiror. Yusuf was succeeded by his son Ismail who ruled Bijapur from 1510 A.D. - 1534 A.D. . Kheloji was the Adilshahi Sardar and when one sardar Kamalkhan revoltged against the Ismail Adilshah.Kheloji and his son Maloji along with their army went to Bijapur and killed Kamal Khan. The Queen mother was very much pleased with Kheloji and Maloji.⁷⁰

Subsequently Kheloji was killed in the battle that took place between Kasimbarad and Adilshahi forces near Allapur. Maloji beside also joined this war. Later on Ismail sultan was besieged by Vijaynagar army in the battle of Raichur near river Krishna in 1521 A.D. - 1522 A.D.. At this critical time Maloji Ghorpade came forward and released Ismail and protected his life. Therefore Ismail was very much pleased with the service of Maloji and exempted the condition of 'Kurnisat' and allowed Maloji to use " Morchele" as the symbol of royal hood.

In this connection Ismail issued the following Farman to Maloji Ghorpade (I) It is dated between 1st December,1521 to November 19, 1522 A. D⁷¹

In this farman Moloji's service was praised very much by Adilshah Sultan and gave same concessions and rights to Mudholkar Ghorpade family which were in use till merge red of the state. It runs as follows:-

"This auspicious farman is issued to Raja Maloji Ghorpade the highly distinguished for valour, one ever

ready to risk his life, the leader of the brave the chosen wielder of the sword, the breaker of the battle arrays, the jewel in the science of arms, the part in the ocean of distinction, a jewel set in the ring of victory, the weapon to destroy the shield of the enemy, the thrower of the lasso. On the parapet of victory and frame, the unparalleled in fame, velour and strength, the foremost in the battle field of unwavering loyalty. the fully devoted and well-wisher, the chief brilliant gem in the crown of the imperial grace, one closely acquainted with heavenly government and enjoying the fullest confidence, one ready to risk his own life that after the massacre of Kamalkhan of unripe mind. Amir Kasim Barid over stepped the boundary of sagnity at the in stigation of some traitors. Actuated by evil motive, he with the assistance of Nizamshah, and Kutbshah advanced with an army to wards our territory's as a result of which he had to take part in the tremendous fight at Alahpur in the neighbourof Bijapur. It can only be compared with the deluge on this critical occasion your father fell on the field after working havoc in the ranks of the enemies and left a

name of volour and bravery on the page of time when on the banks of Krishna in the action against Timrai of Vijayanagar army, we had to slightly withdraw our army owing to the numerical superiority of the enemy when the safety ways of crossing the river were blockaded from all directions, we were very uneasy at the situation on that occasion you, the treasure of our confidence, without the least regard for your life and by thousands of repeated efforts relieved us from the life destroying whirlpool and escorted us to the shores of safety. For this grand deed praises were showered on you're from both heaven and earth. It was a great exploit by which you have brought to the imperial notice that you in return for your exploit have made yourself deserving of a great many royal favors. It was opened to our luminous mind that you, the faithful among your equals have your devoted mind reduced on account of the formality of "Kurnis" and "Zamin Boosi". So we have excused you from the labor of this formality, for to sacrifice one's own self and to risk one's own life are quite different from formalities. It is unjust to burden faithful persons with customary and

formal services. The chamberlains of the court are informed of the fact that they should not trouble you with these obligations, so that you should strive for the prosperity of the Empire with a happy mind and satisfied heart. In addition to this we have given you permission to use two Morchel⁷²

BATTLE OF SOLAPUR (1525 A.D. - 1527 A.D.) AND ROLE OF MALOJI:

Solapur was a bone of contention among Nizamshahi of Ahamednagar, Barid Shahi of Barid and Adilshahi of Bijapur. There were many battles and wars took place between these offshoots Bahamani to control Solapur area.

One such battle took place between 1525 A.D. 1527 A.D. Nizamshah and Kasam Barid army invaded
Solapur and Adilshahi forces defeacted by Nizamshahi army
in this battle. Maloji along with his son Akhaysingh was in
this battle and displayed bravery. Ismail was verymuch glad

and gave two elephants to Maloji and his son for their service.

There was a peace treaty between Adilshahi and Nizamshahi for some time in 1529 A.D.. At this time Bahudur Shah of Gujrat invaded Nizam Shahi territory and Maloji helped Nizamshah by the order of Adilshah with 5000 horseman. And Bahudurshah ran away to Gujrat back. Again Kasim barid was against Adilshahe at that time Kasim barid was taken away with his bed. At this work Maloji was present with Asad Khan.

Maloji rendered great service to Ismail sultan at his critical period and in the year 1532 and his son Akhayaji received the Mansub of Mudhol.⁷³

ISMAIL ADILSHAH'S DEATH & MISRULE OF MULLU (1534 A.D.)

Ismail Adilshah's death in 1534 A.D. again threw matters of the state in a cauldron of confusion. He left behind four sons. Mullu, Ibrahim and Abdallah. Ismail

followed not only the principle of heredity but the commonly followed one of the primogeniture in choosing successors. His desire was that his eldestson, Mullu, should succeed him and nobody could have any objection to the choice provided the incumbent could justify the trust that was placed in him. Only six month's stay in office proved that Mullu was not worthy son of Ismail. His drinking and debauchery and complete neglect of the affairs of the state heavily tolled upon the administration and all the well wishers of the state were convinced that his removal was imperative to the interest of his state. Asad Khan did not have the courage to suggest a change and retired in disgust to his Jagir in Belgaum. Ultimately Bibiji Khanam, the grand mother of the child, came forward to bell the cat. Asad Khan was recalled from his retirement and he lent his helping hand in removing Mully from the throne. The commission was entrusted to Yusuf Turk. Aluf Khan, his brother, followed him. Ibrahim the third son of Ismail was proclaimed the new ruler of the Kingdom.⁷⁴

After the death of Maloji Akhayaji served the Adilshahi ruler. Akhayaji was present with Asadkhan when

they besieged the Nalgunda Fort. But after the death of Ismail (1534) chaos and disorder prevailed in the Adilshahi court. Mullu was not good ruler. Many Sardar left the capital and went in their respective Jagir safety. At this critical period Akhayaji had no alternative but to leave Adilshahi court and go to Jagir.

But Mullu rule did not last long and he was removed from the throne and succeeded by his brother lbrahim Adil Shah I as Fourth Sultan of Bijapur.⁷⁵

REGION OF IBRAHIM ADIL SHAH - I (1535 A.D. - 1558 A.D.) & MUDHOLKAR GHORPADE :

In 1535 A.D. a civil war broke out in Vijayanagar. Saluva Timma, the great minister of the late Krishna Deva Raya, who had usurped the throne requested Ibrahim Adilshah to assist him against Rama Raya, the exregent. Ibrahim Adislshah was advised by Asadkhan to company with the request as it meant financial and political gain to Bijapur. The Adilsha received an enthusiastic welcome at Vijayanagar and stayed there for seven days,

the usurper entertained him well and paid the promised sum Rama Raya, the ex-rent, tendered his submission to Timma and Prevailed upon him to dismiss the Bijapur army. But as soon as Ibrahim had left Vijaynagar,Rama Raya rushed to Vijaynagar with his army. Timma found himself tricked and committed suicide.Rama Raya became all powerful at Vijayanagar and his allegiance to SadaShiva was only a matter of courtesy⁷⁶

In this Adoni siege 'Akhoyaji' along with his two sons Karansingh and Bhimsingh took part under the leadership of Asadkhan. At initial stage Vijaynagar army was victorious but later on Akhai yaji along with his forces attached the Vijayanagar forces at night and won the victory.

In 1540 A.D. Kasam Barid and Burhan NazimShah were pursued by army of Bijapur upto Bidur and in this occasion Akhayaji along with his two son was present. Later on in 1543 A.D. Akhysingh and Karnsingh joined the forces of Asadkhan and defected Kutabshahi Shahi at Yadgir. After wards Akhysingh's death took place in 1548

A.D. and Karnsingh and Bhimsingh received 'Mansabdari' of Mudhol.

ALI ADIL SHAHI-I (1558 A.D. - 1580 A.D.) & ROLE OF KARANSING& BHIMSING!:

After the death of Akhaysingh in 1548 A.D. his two sons Karansingh and Bhhimsingh rendered great service to Ali Adil Shah. Karansingh was present when Ali Adil Shah went to meet RamaRaja, the de-facto-ruler of Vijayanagar in 1558.A.D⁷⁷

BATTLE OF TALIKOTA (1565 A.D.):

In the year 966 A.H. (1558 A.D.- 1559 A.D.) Ali-A-dilshah, after enlisting the active support of Rama Raya, attacked Husain Nizam shah and laid waste his territory 50 thoroughly that from Parenda of Junnar and from Ahmadnagar to Daultabad not a Vestige of population could be seen⁷⁸

Ali Adilshah forgot the thick relations which had been formed during his stay at Vijayanagar and the valuable help rendered by the Vijayanagar ruler subsequently and made up his mind to destroy Vijayanagar completely Qutbshah jumped over the proposal and even offered to effect a reconciliation with Nizamshah and also to obtain to much contested Fort of Solapur for Adilshah.

After the preparations had been completed, Ali Adilshah demanded restoration the of Yadgir. Bagalkot, Raichur and Mudgal from Rama Raya. As was expected, Rama Raya turned down the request and expelled the ambassador in disgrace from his court. This provided the desired pretext for declaring war against the Hindu chief. The armies of the four Muslim powers of the Deccan Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golconda and Bidar met on the plans of Bijapur. Their march towards the south began on Monday, 25 December 1564 and they encamped near the villages of Rakshashi and Tangadagi at some distance from Talikota⁷⁹

The alliance of the Muslim powers did not frighten Rama Raya. There was at most confidence at

Vijayanagar. He first sent his youngest brother. Tirumala with 20,000 horse, 1,00,000 Foot and 500 elephants to block the passage of the Krishna river at all points. Venkatadri followed him with an equally large army. And in the end Rama Raya advanced with the whole power of Vijayanagar⁸⁰ On the following day, Tuesday 23, January 1565 A.D. both the sides had made their dispositions. Ali Adilshah took the command of the right wing of the allied army. Husain Nizamshah took position in the centre and the command of the left wing was entrusted to Ali Baridshah and Ibrahim Qutbshah. Rama Rava on his side placed Tirumala in charge of his right wing to oppose Qutbshah and Baridshah. Venkatadri commanded the left wing against 'Ali Adilshah and Rama Raya himself took command of the centre.81 On seeing their chief dead the Vijayanagar forces broke and fled in the outmost disorder. They were pursued by the allies with such ferocity that the river was dyed red with their blood. It is compelled by the best authorities, that above. One hundred thousand infidels were slain during the action and in the pursuit. The battle of Talikota was a turning point in the history of Deccan. It had far reaching effects on future course of history. It is interesting to note that many Maratha Sardars like Nimablkar of Phaltan Ghorpade were on the side of Adilshahi against Hindu Vijayanagar power.⁸²

In this famous battle of Talikot or Rakshashi,
Tangadagi ,Karnsingh and Bhimsingh two brothers took
active part and rendered great services to Adilshahi (Ali
Adilsha). In this battle Karansingh died on battle field on this
occasion Adilshahi was issued the following farman to
Cholarai, the son of Karansingh⁸³

CHOLARAJ (1565 A.D. 1518 A.D.):

After the death of Karansingh his son Cholaraj received the "Mansub of 7 Hazari" and "Jagir of Mudhol including 84 villages and the tracts round about Raibag, Hukeri and the Forts and 40 villages situated bated in the Paragana of Ben, which have been continued to this day in your family from ancient times along with Pargana Torgal. And we have conferred on you the rank of the "commander of seven thousand" and for the expenses of the armies at Mudgal you are granted villages near Kallur and Ail Adilshahi I (1557 A.D. - 1580 A.D.)⁸⁴

This farman is important because it indicates the bravery and valor of Karansingh in the farmans battle of Talikote. It is dated between August 9, 1564 to July 28, 1565 A.D.

"The following Farman is issued to cholaraj, the son of Karansingh and grandson of Akhayasingh .

All the valor and bravery exhibited by your forefathers in the great war and their endless exertions in the destruction of the enemy, have come under our holy observation. On the said critical occasion your father Karansingh sacrifical his life after slaughtering a great many of the enemies, faithful heroe of the world. Keeping in mind all these services and valor, we have bestowed on you the "Jagir of Mudhol including the 84 villages and the treats round about Raibag, Hukeri and the Forts and 40 villages situated in the Paragana of Ben, which have been continued to this day in your family from ancient times along with Pargana Torgal. And we have conferred on you the rank of the "Commander of Seven thousand" and for the expenses of the armies at Mudgal you are granted villages near Kallur

so you should always keep yourself in possession of these grants, authority, Jagir, Villages and Forts and exert your self to the all most in the service of this Kingdom. You should know that here in lies your welfare. In the year 972 (A.H.)⁸⁵

CONQUEST OF ADONI & THE ROLE OF CHOLARAJ & BHIMSING - (1569 A.D. - 1570A.D.)

The battle of Talikota was one of the decisive battles of India. The central Power of Vijayanagar Kingdom was crushed and the city itself was plundered at leisure. Although the victors recovered all their territory ceded to Rama Raya, the annexation of the whole or part of this Kingdom was not an easy thing. In the face of stiff resistance from the Nayaks and Poligars who had offered only nominal allegiance to the Vijayanagar Kingdom, the Muslim powers could not achieve success for many years to come. It was only during the reign of Muhammad 'Adilshah that a considerable Part of Karnatak was brought under Bijapur rule. The battle of Tailkota, thus left the political boundaries of southern India unaltered yet, It was an epoch making

event in the history of the country. The only Hindu power that could prevent further Muslim expansion was crushed.

Of the three brothers Rama Raya, Venkatadri Tirumala and only the last survived while the other two were killed in the battle of Talikota. Tirumala fled to Penukonda and carried with him Sadasiva, the Vijayangar king, who was still a prisoner in the hands of Tirumala⁸⁶

The league of the Muslim powers, however, did not last long. Extremely Jealous of each other as they were, they broke up soon after their victory and renewed their hostile activities against each other. Ali Adilshah, desirous of extending his dominion in the South, advanced towards Penukonda to depose Tirumala⁸⁷ At Penukonda, Tirumala murdered his captive sovereign Sadasiva in 1568 A.D. and usurped the throne for himself. Thus began the third dynasty of Vijayanagar Kingdom with head Quarters at Penukond⁸⁸ Ali ' Adilshah was not slow to take advantage of the disturbed internal condition of the Penukonda Kingdom. On his way back from the expedition of Goa, where he had suffered heavily, he detached Ankus Khan with eight

thousand horse, a body of infantry and a considerable train of artillery against Adoni Fort in 1570 A.D. The fort of Adoni was formerly under the Vijayanagar Kingdom. Like many other commanders, the commander of Adoni Fort had also assumed independence after the battle of Talikota. After many indecisive actions in the plain, the commander of the Fort of Adoni shut himself up in the Fort and made provisions for standing a siege. The vigor and determination of Ankus Khan, however, cowed him down and he capitulated to the Bijapur general. This valuable acquisition gratly enhanced the power and prestige of Ali Adilshah.

In this battle Adoni Chola Raja along with his uncle Bhimsingh, Conquered Adoni Fort in 1569 A.D. under the leadership of Ankus Khan. Later on Chola Raja and Bhimsing conquered Torgal Fort in 1573 A.D. along with the forces of 'Mustafa Adinstni", Adilshahi Sardar. In this encounter Vankati Deasai was killed and after wards they conquered the Fort Dharwad.⁸⁹

CONQUEST OF BANKAPUR & ROLE OF CHOLRAJ & BHIMSING - (1574 A.D.):

The next target was the Fort of Dharwar, one of the strongest in Karnatak. It also succumbed to the blows of Bijapur in six month's. After the subjugation of the surrounding country, Ali Adilshah appeared before Bankapur It was held by Velapa Ray who had under him the Yayas of Jerrah, Chandarguty and Karoor as him tributaries. He was one of the principal attendants of Rama Raya and after Rama Raya's death had assumed independence. He poured the provisions in the Fort and shut himself up in it. His son with one thousand horse and ten thousand Foot began to harass the enemy. The death of his son and the retirement of the Sardars who had come to his help had weakened his power much and he evacuated the Fort of Bankapur 90 To conquer Bankarpur Fort under the leader ship of Mustfa Raj Bhimsingh and other Maratha Bargir Khan, Chola played special role but Bhimsingh lost his life in the battle field in 1574 A.D. Afterwards Chola Raj received the Munsub of 7000 and grant Jagir of 26 villages around Vijaynagar and 40 villages around Wai⁹¹

Consequently Cholaraja died in 1578 when he was belonging with Vijayanagar ruler Timmal or Shrirag.

PILAJIGHORPADE (1578 A.D. - 1598 A.D.)WAR AGAINST MURTAJANIZAMSHAHI (1580 A.D.)

The relation between Adilshahi and Ahmadnagar became strained and there was a war between Murtaja Nizam Shah and Adil Shahi forces. In this war three Ghorpade brothrs Palaji, Kanoji and Vallabhsing fought against Nizamshahi in 1580 A.D. and victory was won by Adil Shah.

Afterwards Palaji Ghorpade and Bargir forces served under Mahdan's army in 1590 A. D. In 1593 A.D.at the instance of Dilawar Khan, Palaji and his brother proceeded to Bankapur with their army under the leadership of Manjan Khan and they collected tribute from Ganga Nayak and Arsappa Naik, the Palegars of Karnatak⁹²

Adilshaha noble Ainlnuka Kinami of Belgaum revolted against the authority of Adil Shah. To suppress this

rebellion, Adil Shah sent army. Pilaji Ghorpade was also present at this expedition and Einmuluk was killed in this encounter.

Again Pilaji was present in the war that took place between Ibrahim Nizam Shah and Adil Shahi forces near Shahadurga in 1595 A.D.

Consequently after the chequereed career, Pilaji's death took place in 1596 A.D. and Pratapsingh received Mansab. Pilaji was military leader. He was carrying the work of revenue i.e. Diwangiri.

In 1598 A.D. Pratapsingh received the mansab along with the Jagir of 84 villages around Mudhol⁹³

The following is important Persian Farman dated October 2, 1598, in which the service at Pilaji's ancestors was recognized and Pilaji was assigned the grant at Mudhol Jahagir.

· 1

"The devoted servants of God came to learn on this occasion through the petition from the Sardars of this Kingdom and the defenders of this empire that Raja Cholraj Ghorpade's son Raja Pilaji Ghorpade, after discharging the duties of he royal service faithfully and whole heartedly, went to the other world as God willed. His son Patapsingh Ghorpade is exerting himself arduously in the service in place of his father and is brave and faithful. Remembering therefore the claims of his father's services, the grant of Kasba Mudhol and 84 villages and his father's mansab of 7000 and jagir have been recognized and confor upon him and he is thus honored. Following therefore, the path of his ancestors he should enjoy the Mansab and Jagir and other royal favours and should realize that in our gratification lies his welfare. Dated the 11th of Rabi-ul-awwal 1007 A.H.⁹⁴

IBRAHIM ADIL SHAH-II (1580 A.D.-1627 A. D.):

Ali had no issuses hence he appointed his nephew Ibrahim, the eldest son of his brother shah Tahmasp as his successor. After ali's death, his widow Chand Bibi and the nobles unanimously honored the selection. Ibrahim a

minor was then nine years old, therefore regency was formed with Chand bibi at the head; and Kamil Khan Dakhani was appointed as the prime minister. By 1590 A.D. Sultan Ibrahim began to rule independently. In all Ibrahim ruled for 46 years. His rule was successful in all respects.

During Ibrahim's rule the Kingdom of Bijapur reached its highest glory in administration, culture, fine arts, Paintings, art and Architecture etc. He always dedicated himself for the welfare of rayats and his other subjects. 95

He used to sit daily in the Darbar from morning to noon and heard petitions. In addition, with almost care he looked in to state documents of different nature and discharged his duties sincerely. His secular nature canalized the Persian, Marathi and Kannada cultures into one ' the Dakhani Culture' ⁹⁸.

Throughout his kingdom he was known as Jagatgeer or Jagat Guru (conqueror of the world of spiritual guide of the wolrd), Abala Bali (Protector of the weak) etc. It

would not be wrong to call Ibrahim as 'the Akbar of the Deccan'.

He was a great consolidator of his position and Kingdom. His army consisted 52,000 horses, 1,00,000 infantry and 955 war elephants. In the field of art and architecture too he left his foot print. He constructed the town of Nauraspur, Sat Manzili or Satkhandi Mahal, Dilkhusha Mahal, Anand Mahal, Sangeet Mahal, Haidar Bruz and Mosque Malik Jahan mosque, Taj Baudi, Taz Rauzah (now known as Ibrahim Rouzah) and many other beautiful edifices in his kingdom. In the year 1627 A.D.Ibrahim passed away and buried at Taz Rouzah.

PRATAP SINGH (1596 A.D. to 1525-26 A.D.) & HIS SERVICE TO IBRAHIM ADIL SHAH - II:

Pilajis died in 1596 A.D. and Pratapsingh became the Jagirdar of Mudhol. At that time Ibrahim Adilshah-II was the ruler of Bijapur (1580 A.D.- 1627 A.D.). As stated earlier Pratap Singh received the Farman from Ibrahim Adil Shah-II and became the Jagirdar of Mudhol.

Pratapsingh was took part in the expedition under took by Adilshah from time to time and displayed his valor and bravery Pratapsingh also a military commander as well as revenue officer of Adilshah. He also looked after the account in the court. 98

The year 1627 A.D. was a turning point in the history of Bijapur, because the great Ibrahim Adilshah-II died in this year. Another important event took place in the year 1627 A.D. Shahaji left Nizamshahi service and joined Adilshi services.

Shahaji's presence in the Adilshi court changed the political scenario of the deccan because Shahaji prepared the ground for the rise of Maratha power. Mudholkar Ghorpade was very loyal to the Adilshahi court from the very beginning. Therefore Mudholkar Ghorpade never took the side of Shahaji or Shivaji. So Mudholkars role during Maratha period will be Narrated in the third chapter.

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CHAPTER-III

MUDHOLKAR GHORPADE & SHAHAJI &
PESHWA PERIOD

CHAPTER-3

MUDHOLKAR GHORPADE AND SHAHAJI, SHIVAJI & PESHWA PERIOD

SHAHAJI AND ADILSHAHI OF BIJAPUR:

In this Chapter an attempt has been made to study the relations between Mudholkar Ghorpade and Shahaji - Shivaji. Mudholkar Ghorpade never took the side of Shahaji of Shivaji but their stand was against them. Like many other Maratha nobles Mudholkar took the side of Adilshahi to gain their Jahagir. In medieval India there are number of examples about acquiring Jahagirs. But during Peshwa period Mudholkar served for the expansion of Maratha period and took the active side in the battle of Kuarda (1795 A.D.) which fought against Nizam of Hydrabad. Mudhoji II was regarded as the Bhisma or Grand old man of Peshwa Period. All these account chapter which is interesting.

A number of Maratha families had found employment at the court of the Bahamanis and when that

kingdom disintegrated thesefamilies continued to serve the principalities that rose on its ruins. From its inception Bijapur had a number of them and in general terms they were known as bargirl and siledar, soldiers and captains. So close was the Founder of Biajapur to them that he did not mind marrying a Maratha lady, Bubuji Khanam, sister of one Mukund Rao². The Mores of Javli, the Ghorpades of Mudhol and Brahman Killedar of Purandhar held places of importance in the employment of the Adilshahs'3. As a matter of fact, most of the hilly and broken portions in the Western part of the kingdom had been left in the hands of the local Maratha Deshmukhs and Desais. This was a double advantage to Bijapur. It relieved the Bijapuri ruler from the expense and trouble of guarding a vulnerable and difficult part of their kingdom and at the same time. They kept these restless people satisfied.

With the break-up of the Ahemadnagar kingdom, the number of these Maratha chiefs increased at the court of Bijapur. Among fresh arrivals Shahaji Bhonsle was the most prominent. From Babaji to Shahaji the Bhonsles had led an uncertain kind of life and had at last found stability at the Nizamshahi court at Ahmadnagar. Soon

after this kingdom came under the fire of the Mughals and began to disintegrate fast. All efforts of Shahaji and Malik ' Amber failed to stabilize things. After the death of 'Ambar, Shahaji found things diffcult for him at Ahmadnagar and first spent one and half years with the Mughals and then took service with the 'Adilshahs of Bijapur. Where he completely fascinated Murari Jagdev, the right hand of the Prime Minister Khawas Khan4 Shahaji who had not yet given up his dream of resuscitating the kingdom of his old master, the Nizamshah, undeterred by the appalling events that had taken place in that kingdom during the regime of Fath Khan. Malik ' Ambar's worthy son, Shahaji " with Bijapuri assistance crowned a boy Nizamshah in premgarh (renamed Shahgarh) in August 1633 and carried on the government in the name of this puppet for three years, but the imperialists launched vast forces against him in February, 1636. The campaign, after much hard riding and fighting, ended next October in the complete defeat of Shahaji." He had to hand over to the victors the puppet Nizamshah and several forts and had to reenter Bijapur service. This was his final adieu to Ahmadnagar. He had discharged all the obligation of the salt. Henceforth he had to

serve a new master and find work to do wherever it was assigned.⁵

The Mughal pressure was increasing on the Deccan. After Ahmadnagar it was the turn of Bijapur. The hands of Bijapur had not been clean in the past. To compensate himself for this loss, the Bijapur ruler had under taken a fresh and profitable adventure in the south and it was thither that the unbounded energy of Shahaji was diverted. Henceforth Karnatak became the main thetare of Shahaji's activities. 6

Shahaji Bhosale and Mudholkar Ghorpade belong to same family and stock. Their progenitor was one. Later on they were divided into two branches. One of these branch was known in history as Bhosales and another Ghorpade. But the relations beeteen Shahaji and Baji Ghorpade of Mudhol even though both were nobles in the court of Adilshaha were not cordial.

The following account of Shahaji's arrest shed light on the strained relations between two families.

SHAHAJI'S KARNATAK EXPEDITIONS:

Accordingly Shahaji was nominated Deputy (second-in-command) under his friend Ramadulla Khan, who was being sent in 1638 to the Karnataka to subjugate the Hindu poly Gram's in that quarter, Shahaji was promised a Jahgir out of the conquered territory. These Karnataka wars kept Shahaji busy for 30 years during which time he conquered Mysore, Vellore and Gingi and several other smaller states. He also forced the authority of the Bijapur government to pay tribute. In consequence of eminent service in Karnataka, Shahaji obtained the promised Jahagir, which included Bangalore, Kollar and Seera of catta and other places in Mysore in 1648. His Poona Jahajir likewise received the addition of Indapur, Baramati and Maval. Probably with a view to bind him to the Adilshahi dynasty by an interest in different parts of the kingdom a grant duff says, Mahomed Adil Shah conferred on him a royal grant for the Deshmukhee of 22 villages in the Karhad District. In the service of the Bijapur State, Shahaji at last found a good field for the display of his talents.7

SHAHAJI'S ARREST AND BAJI GHORPADE:

The province of Karnatka lately annexed to the Bijapur kingdom was full of disorder and the task of establishing the authority of Bijapur on a sound basis was entrusted to him. Shahaji, the new governor, stamped out the disorderly elements and his new revenue arrangement resulted in the happiness and prosperity of the people and a considerable addition to the royal treasury. He was also careful in siding the annual quota of revenue to Bijapur regularly and to retain the surplus with himself. Shahaji enjoyed Jahagir for life and added to it from time to time. When his son's rebellious attitude became pronounced and it became impossible for the Bajapur government to pignore Shivaji any longer, the Bijapur court suspected collusion between father and son Shahaji's assurance did not alley these suspicion. The virtual independence that he had secured for himself in Karnataka strengthened them and it was resolved to punish vicariously Shahaji for his son's sins as is generally the case with foreign rulers to them, it appeared to be the only means of restraining Shivaji.8

Accordingly private orders were sent to Baji Ghorpade, Chief of Mudhol to arrest Shahaji. Baji carried on this project by treachery. Shahaji was invited to an entertainment programs and was put under arrest. Shahaji persisted in representing that there was no connection between him and his son, who was as much in rebellion against him as against the king and added that he should be reduced to obedience by force of arms. But nothing that he urged could satisfy Mahomed Adil Shah⁹. He ordered Shahaii to be confined in a stone dungeon which was entirely closed except for a small aperture and told him that if within a certain time his son did not submit this opening would be for ever closed. Shahaji was saved by Shivaj's perfect diplomacy on this occasion. He afterwords, recovered his governmentship and was again sent to Karnataka. Thus relieved from immediate danger Shahaji kept up apparently loyal relations with Bijapur but he never abandoned his plan of increasing his power so as to be able to declare some day his independence Shahaji began to receive news from time of his son's. 10

There are different accounts furnished by different historians regarding the arrest of Shahaji by

AdilShah Durbar. But one thing is clear from following various account that Baji Ghorpade of Mudhol was involved in this arrest.

Captain West writes - 'wherever the family oriliginally came from there is that it held a high position under the kings of Bijapur. It universally believed and apparently correctly so, that one of the Adilshahi dynasties conferred on the family the title of Raja, which it still retains, the privilege of using the Moorchuls and the dignity of exemption from the moojra or obeisance of a subject.¹¹

Towards the middle of the seventeenth century the Modhol family emerges from the dim mists of tradition in to the light of authentic history. Shahaji had that for some time Maratha empire and in A.D. 1649 openly rebelled against the Bijapur monarchy. Mahomed Adil Shah instead of taking measures to suppress the insurrection by force laid a plan to seize Shivaj's father Shahaji by whom he believed the rising had been secretly instigated. Shahaji was at the time engaged in the Carnatic where Baji Raja of Mudhol was serving with him. To the latter the king sent orders to seize Shahaji the order was obeyed. Shahaji was invited by the

Ghorpade to an entertainment. Where he was treacherously seized and sent to Bijapur. On his arrival there he was urged to suppress his son's rebellion and when he professed his inability to do so, declaring that Shivaji, so far from acting on his instructions, was in rebellion against his own father as well as against the Bijapur government the king "enraged at this supposed contumacy, ordered him to be confined in a stone dungeon, the door of which was built up, except a small opening and he was told that if with in certain period his son did not submit, the aperture should be for ever closed.

Owing however to the powerful influence brought to bear by Shivaji, Shahaji was released or long from his dungeon on giving security, but he was kept a prisoner at large in Bijapur for four years. At the end of this period the king was induced to allow him to return, to his Jagheer in the Karnatak a permission which had long been refused. Shivaji, however, before he was allowed to go was bounded down by solemn engagement to refrain from molesting the Mudhol Jagheer and in order to induce both parties to bury what had passed in oblivion, Mahomed Adil Shah made them exchange their hereditary rights and

imams as deshamkh's . Shahaji giving those he had received in the distiricts of Kurdr and Bajee Ghorpade what he possessed in the Karnatka. 12

The object, however of the king was frustrated the exchange was never effected and Shahaji immediately on being liberated wrote to Shivaji " If you are my son, punish Baji Ghorpade of Mudhok." Shivaji did not forget his father's injection, though he was unable to act on it immediately. He watched his opportunity and waited nearly ten years for his revenge. In 1661 Ali Adil Shah, the son of Mahomed had completed to apparently successful campaign against Shivaji and was about to move in to the Karnatka It was arranged that while he was engaged in that quarter Baji Ghorpade and Bahlol Khan, the Nawab of Savanoor (or More correctly) speaking the anecastor of the Nawab of Savanoor, which place had not yet come into the hands of the family) should co-operate with the Sawants of warree against Shivaji while preparations for this service were going on Baji returned for a time to his Jagheer. Shivaji, who was stationed at Vishalgad, watching the movements of his

enemies, heard of this and made a rapid march to Mudhol:, where he killed Baji Ghorpade with most of his relations and followers and burned and plundered the town, after which he returned in triumph to Vishalgurh.¹³

During 1645 Shivaji was emerging as a new force. He was conquering some territory of Adilshahi. In that year (1645) Adilshahi sent Khandoji and Baji Ghorpade to check the activities of Shivaj¹⁴

JUDUNATH SARKAR REMARKS ON SHAHAJI'S ARREST (1648 A.D.) AND REGARDING BAJI GHORPADE:

"A later but very reliable Persian history of Bijapur.Uiz, Basatin-us-salatin, supplies some additional information:-

"Shahaji withdrawing his head from obedience to the Nawab Mustafa Khan, began to oppose him, till at last the Nawab decided to arrest him. One day Baji rao Ghorpade and Juswant rao Asad Khan get their forces ready and sent them very early in the morning to Shahaji's camp. Shahaji, having passed the preceding night in mirth and revelry was still sleeping in bed. As soon as the two Raos arrived and he learnt of their purpose, he in utter bewilderment took horse

and galloped away from his house alone. Baji Ghorpade gave chase caught him and brought him before the Nawab who threw him into confinement. His contingent of 3,000 cavalry was dispersed and his camp was thoroughly looted.... Adil Shah on hearing of it Sent from his court Afzal Khan to bring Shahaji away and a eunuch to attach his property. 15

Baji Ghorpade was faithful noble and to recognize his valuable service, Adilshaha issued the following Farman by which Baji Ghorpade acquires more territory around Anegndi and Kampli in addition to his previous Jahagir of Mudhol.

CRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO SHAHAJI RREST AND ROLE OF BAJI GHORPADE (1648 A.D.) SEN'S ACCOUNT:

In it also a Son's natural regard for a father was not to be found. There upon suspicion was roused in the mind of the Badshah and he asked his officers,"The Raja says that his son does not obey him. What does it mean? How does the son dare capture Forts and strong holds? The Raja should be punished but how to get him into court power

without stirring? He is a good general at the head of an army in the service of the Government. Think out what to do" Thereupon it was decided by all that the Raja was a man of rank. He was in the service of the Government and present at the court; He could not possibly by guility of such an offence. (If politely asked by some of his intimate friends he might frankly tell the fact.) So Baji Rav Ghorpade Mudholkar and Sarija Khan, these two men of rank and honour, were sent for and told what had happened. They were also informed of the pleasure of the Government, - "The Raja is general of high rank and it is not proper to dishonor him. You are well wishers of the Raja; you (139) should ask him whether he thinks it well to create rebellion througt his son, while he himself stays at the court." (After this Shivaji plundered the Bijapur territories and thereupon the sultan summoned Shahaii to the presence and rebuked him for his conduct.)16

When the Nawab was desined to arrest the Raja he excused himself on the ground of his friendship with Shahaji. Ghorpade, however was ready to carry out the order of his master on the promise of promotion. Dreading however Shahaji's Adwer and uncertain whether he should

succeed in an open attempt, Baji Ghorpade decided to take recourse to treachery.) (143) The Badshah said to him "If you can bring the Raja a prisoner, your fame will increase and you shall be promoted "thereupon Ghorpade agreed. The handle of they are proves the destruction of its kin. Similar was the case on this occasion. The source of growth often proves the source of rain also (144). This is an old law of nature. Ghorpade was ordered and he accepted his commission (willingly) He invited the Raja to his house for dinner, but his family was not equal to that of the Raja.

The Raja usually dined with 150 of his relatives and dependents. Even when only one of them went away on some business, the Raja dined when their business allowed all of them to be present. This was the custom. He did not go any where without their company. While making the invitation, Ghorpade had requested the Raja not to bring with him many attendants as there was lack of rooms (at his place). His real motive however was to arrest the Raja when the dishes would be served after the dance and when theRaja was expected to be unarmed. But it was the custom of the Raja;s family not to go or sit any where under med even in another man's house. And this was (strictly observed

even in going) to another's house. Only in his own house he could deliver his arms to his attendants when strangers were not present. Ghorpade ignorant of this took him to the dining place. In the Kachari, there were one thousand or five hundred men. From that crowd the Raja was taken into the house. While going in he was followed by all his friends and attendants. Ghorpade had secured the inside doors of the central hall on pretence of preserving the privacy of his women. There was a star air case by the side of the front door, there Ghorpade stationed himself. The Raja was to go upstairs and his company would sit below (145) Ghorpade asked the Raja to come and have a look at the new room upstairs. After sthat the dishes were to be served. But suspicion arose in the mind of the Raja and he turned back to see how many of his followers had come in. But at the reconverted signal from Ghorpade, his men shut the door of the central hall. Only five or ten of the Raja's men were with him, the rest had been left outside. Wrangling between the Raja's and Ghropade's increased. The Raja did not stir though taken by hand by Ghropade and requestred to follow Ghorpade then said "you are a traitor, while you live on Government money - your son is harassing territories of the

Badshah. I have been therefore ordered to punish you "Hearing this, the Raja's men drew their swords, ready to attack, but the Raja forbd them. He then accompanied Ghorpade to the Badshah's court and addressed him in the following style after the usual salutation" I have been an evidoer towards your Majesty. My master can punish me in whatever way he pleases. But it is not proper to have me arrested by him (Ghorpade). 17

The following is the Framan issued by Adilshali to Bajirao Ghorpade who stood loyal to Bijapur power. It is dated on November 25, 1647.

commanding, being under royal favour, should note that at the present juncture your father the repository of our confidence was killed on account of the intrigues of some of our courtiers. This has worked upon our mind and has created great inconvenience. Your ancestors have been faithfully serving the empire regardless of the amount of trouble, since the time of the Bahamani emperors to this present day and your family has ever been enjoying our trust and confidence. Hence being aware of the fact that you are

deserving our royal favour, the rank of the commander of 7000 with 700 hourse, all the territory held in connection with it and half the share of the Jagir in Karnatic and Pargana Ben (Wai) that was continued in your family, has been as in olden-times, granted and continued to you along with it you are also invested with the office of Vazir. Henceforth to avoid disputes in future no Jagirs will be granted to any of your Kinsmen or partners adjoining to or in the neighbour-hood of Anagundi and Kampli, where your Jagirs are situated. You should be pleased with royal favor and be diligent to your duties. Dated the 19th of Shaban 1057 A.H. ¹⁸

PRATAPRAO GHORPADE (1597 A.D.- 1644 A.D.):

He was contemporary of Shahaji Bhonnsale.At the beginning the relations between Shahaji and Ghorpade family were cordial. In the year 1625 - 27, Shahaji left Nizim Shahi and joined Adilshahi service. It is said that Shahaji was responsible Bajirao Ghorpade promotion to higher position. At the request of Shahaji, Adilshahi Sultan enhanced position of Bajirao Ghorpade.

In the year 1635 there was a good relation between Adilshahi and Nizamshahi. When these two forces

fought against Mughul army Prapatrao and Baji Ghorpade displayed bravery and valor. But in 1636 Prapatrao and Baji rao helped Mugul to conquer the fort Khaibar and Shivaneri, which were under the control of Shahaji. At the same time in 1636 Shahaji finally came to the service of Adilshahi.

Shahaji and Maloji (the grand son of Valibhaji) had some problems regarding their Watan. The important Farman dated 1637 was issued by Adilshahi Sultan in which partition was made between these two claimants.¹⁹

By this Farman Shahaji received half portion and Mahaloji also received half. The quarrel was settled for time being.

"Raja Shahaji Bhonsle recently represented to the lofty court that the grandson of Cholraj, Prataprao Bahadar Ghorpade has by force with held his half share from ancient times, in the Mudhol Jagir, the townships of Pargana, Wai and the Forts therein and the possessions in Karad also. No share is given to Rao Mahaloji, the grand son of Vallabhsingh. But he has given a share to Amansingh and Amboji in the villages of Mudhol. Hence his (Shahaji's) own share and that of Mahaloji, the grandson of Vallabhsingh, be

granted by the holy Sarkar. This representation has been considered by our holy and great mind and our attention has been drawn to it, For it is a matterof our imperial policy to see that the requirements of this honest and obedient ancient house are provided for, this has ever been our policy in according to which the following agreeable Farman is issued. Prataprao, the grandson of Cholraj, should feel himself satisfied with Mudhol and the 84 villages the Pargana of Toral, helf the townships of Karnatc and Karad and half of the Karnatic as his Portion with the munsub of 5000 and Mahaloji, the son of Bahiravsingh the son of Vallabhsingh, has been granted to 30 villages in the neighborhood of Bijanagar, with the command of 2000. Separate Sanads have been issued. Hence all the members of the family should be satisfied with the liberal grants conferred and they should pay all attention to the welfare of the ever increasing empire and the service pertaining to it. Dated the 17th of Rajab 1047 A.H.

In 1639 Baji Ghorpade and Shahaji joined the Karnatic campaign under sthe command of RuadullaKhan and conquered Sira and Bangalore Fort. Afterwords in 1644 Prapatrao was Murdured by his relatives when he was on

Shikar (in 1644). Bajiraje received Munsub of Mudhol in 1647 and became sthe Jahagirdar of Mudhol. He also received the Munsub of 7000 of Wai, Anegond and Kampili and also became Noble of Adilshahi.

It seems that the relations between Shahaji and Baji Ghorpade were cordial up to 1647. But the arrest of Shahaji strained the relations between them.²⁰

SHIVAJI AND BAJIRAJE GHORPADE:

Shivaji knew that Bajiraje Ghorpade of Mudhol was responsible for the arrest of Shahaji in 1648. There fore he under took campaign against Mudhol and decided to take the revenge of past deeds of Baji Ghorpade.

Shivaji's ineffective campaign continued for some time more. Then afresh combination was formed against him by Bijapur, Sawantwadi and Mudhol. His first blow was delivered against Mudhol for past wrongs. He had not forgotten what his father. Wrote to him, thirteen years before "If you be a true son of mine, Punish Baji Ghorpade "Griping like a tiger for its prey, he did not rush Mudhol at dawn and neither man, woman, nor child was spared. He fired the town after him and with lightning speed reteated to

Vishalgad. Internecine. Feuds Parallysed the action of the Bijapur court. Supected by the King, Siddi Joher was driven to rebellion. Thus in the hour of need Bijapur lost the services of a good general. Swantwadi was conquered by Shivaji and trouble began to grow again in Karnatic. Shivaji the great at this time brought the Portuguese to their knees and forced an alliance on them. With his unfailing intuition. he realized the importance of a navy and formed the nucleus of a fleet with which he plundered the trading vessels bound for Janiira and other ports of Bijapur. These events included the Bijapur court to come to terms with him. Shivaji Golkonda was admittedly friendly to the Raja. Both the states were far from being "Powerful" and if anything they could not be "Potentiially hostile "in the face of the wellknown Mughal designs on their very existence. Potentially, they were going to be the Great Raja Subordinate allies. There is thus nothing wrong with the "born strategist's "strategy. Only the modern historian's vision is perverse. On the basis of French testimony from Pondichery, Mr. Sen has justly pointed out in his article on this expedition that Shivaji's motive in this distant campaign was not mere plunder but extension of his territory.

Some idea of his high motive can also be gathered from his remarkable letter to Maloji Raje Ghorpade written from Hyderabad in March 1677 wherein he urges his countrymen to bury the past and combine against the Adilshahi and wherein he lays down the principle of the Deccan. For the Deccans (It is to be noted that Shivaji included in this word the Deccani Muslims to 100) when the plan was finally formed, Shivaji the Great who left nothing to chance made his diplomatic and other preparations and as usual his diplomacy completely triumphed against the Mughal Viceroy of the Deccan.²²

Mudhol was sacked by Shivaji from Kudal, where Shivaji broke off his first fight with Khawas Khan to Mudhol town, the distance is 110 miles in a straight line, with two mountain passes to be crossed on the way. It would take Shivaji's cavalry full six days to cover this distance at a speed not destructive of their fighting freshness at the end of the March and six days more to return. It is clear from Sabbasad p.68. That Sivaji cut off Baji Ghorpade's relieving column of 1,500 horses some where in Konkan, below the Ghats say two days March from Kudal. Therefore Shivaji did not personally sack the town of Mudhol. After Baji Ghorpade,

now an old man and hopelessly out numbered ten to one by Shivaji had fallen in the encounter in Konkan, a detachment of Shivaji's army probably sacked the defenceless and master less town of Mudhol and massacred such Ghorpade as where still there.²³

When Shivaji, flushed with his Victory over Ghorpade came near, Lokham Sawant advised Khawas to escape from Kudal, as he was now hopelessly out numbered.29

BAJI GHORPADE AND SHIVAJI:

The object, however of the king was frustreated, as the exchange was never affected and Shahaji immediately on being liberated wrote to Shivaji. "If you are my son punish Baji Ghorpade of Mudhol. " Shivaji did not forget his father's in junction, though he was unable to act on it immediately. He watched his opportunity and waited nearly ten years for his revenge. In 1661 Ali Adil Shah, the son of Mahomed had completed an apparently successful campaign against Shivaji and was about to move into the Karnatika. It was arranged that while he was engaged in that quarter Baji Ghorpade and Bahlol Khan, the Nawab of

Savanoor (or more correctly speaking the ancestor of the Nawab of Savanoor, which place had not yet come into the hands of the family) should co-operate with the Sawants of Wadi against Shivaji. While preparations for this service were going on Baji returned for a time to his Jagheer. Shivaji, who was stationed at Vishalgarh watching the movements of his enemies, heard of this and made a rapid march to Mudhol, Where he killed Baji Ghorpade with most of his relations and followers and burned and plundered the town, after which he returned in triumph to Vishalgurh. 25

The retribution that over took Baji Ghorpade of Mudhol was no less terrible. In pliancy and subservient to the Bijapur throne, the Ghorpades of Mudhol were the equals of Mores and as we saw earlier, one of their ancestors had won notoriety by fighting energetically on the side of the Muslim collision against the Vijayanagar Empire in the famous battle of Rakshasa Tangadi. Baji Ghorpade had forfeited all claims for assistance. He had rendered in the arrest and humiliation of Shahaji and the military aid he had given to the when the fort of Panhala in which he, Shivaji, had taken shelter in 1660, was being closely invested by the Bijapur troops under the command of Jauhar, Deeply

offended by the perfidy of his own Kinsman, Shahaji had secretly exhorted his son to wreak a terrible vengeance on Baji Ghorpade. Shivaji's pre-occupations had long prevented him from giving his attention to Mudhol both for setting his own accounts with its chief and for fulfilling his filial objections to his Parent.

In November 1664, Shivaji suddenly struck a heavy blow at Mudhol whose ruler had committed many other aggressions during the intervening years. The fact that Baji was his cousin did not deter him from punishing the man in the only manner he deserved. The capital, Mudhol, was attacked with great severity and the vaults of the Raja, which contained large treasures, were thoroughly sacked. Baji courageously faced Shivaji and was slain in the encounter. It was an unhappy episode which caused deep distress to him. He installed the slain Raja's son, Malaji. On the gadi and returned to his strong old taking comfort from the knowledge that one more implacable opponent to his great cause had at last been removed.²⁶

By investing the son of Baji with the raling powers, Shivaji demonstrated that annexation was not his

motive in invading Mudhol. Nor did he desire to perpetuate the suicidal feud between the two great Maratha families and proved the sincerity of his wish for reconciliation by writing cordially to the New ruler. The letter, addressed to Maloji years after this event, recalled the part played by Baji in securing the arrest of Shahaji and the bitter animosity which it had aroused between the two families "The time has arrivled "Shivaji declared "when we should draw a veil over the unpleasant past and re-establish our relations on a basis of mutual affection and regard.²⁷

BAJI GHORPADE WOUNDED IN BATTLE:

The booty he (Shivaji) has got in capturing the little ships and surprising off the Ballagatta capation Gorpora (Ghorpade) Who was in charge of the king's cash for paying choves-chan's (Khawashkha's) army' is estimated at 8,00,000 gold rups and the spoil taken by land is said to be 20,00,000 gold rupees. The victory gained by the rebel in taking captain Gropora by surprise was far from what chave schan expected, as that person was certainly one of the

most excellent commanders. He got so severely wounded that he soon died and lost two hundred men besides all the cash. We wonder very much that the Mughal's army should not have done any thing in particular, While that rebel (Shivaji) was so far from his home in the north, because Ghorpora's men who escaped though no more than 300 horse man, made it so hot for Sivaji near Carrapatan and Wain above the Ballagatta, that the same is said to have hastened the breaking up of his camp from here (Wengurla). It was a matter of wonder that although every daymen from his armada were coming ashore, we could not as certain where he was staying until the 11th instant (of December 1664) Shivaji the Great. ²⁸

ACCOUNT OF D.V. APATE ABOUT BAJI GHORPADE & SHIVAJI:

D.V.Apate's book from Mudholkar Ghorpade was trustworthy and reliable. He said by the order of MustaffKhan Bajiraj, Ambaji, Yeshwantrao and Asad Khan captured Shahaji at Jinjee in 1648. This incident was responsible for spoiling the relation between Mudholkar Ghorpade and Shahaji and Shivaji Bhonsale. To take the revenge of Baji

Ghorpade. Shivaji suddenly attacked Mudhol town. There was a Skirmish between Baji Ghorpade and Shivaji in 1664. At this time Shivaji was emerging as a powerful Maratha ruler. Baji Ghorpade was very small chieftain and Jahigirdar. Shivaji razed Mudhol to the ground and killed Baji Ghorpade. Who was staunch supporter of Adilshah. At this time Baji Ghorpade's two sons Maloji and Jaysing were camped at D'ahir in Hindustan. Mughul power attacked this time and Malajo, Jaysing two Ghorpade brothers displayed bravery and valor. Again Adilshah invaded Shivaji territory Maloji and Jaysingh joined on the side of Adilshahi. This show that Mudholkar Ghorpade did not take the side of Shivaji up to 1664 but stood with Bijapur power. ²⁹

MALOJI - II (1664 A.D.to 1700 A.D.):

After the death of Baji in 1664 Ghorpade MalojiIl became the Jahagirdar of Mudhol received Mansub. He
like his fore Fathers served loyal to Adilshahi Darbar.

Shivaji tried to persuade Maloji, the son of Baji Ghorpade to his side. Some years after this when Shivaji had proclaimed himself Raja, he became anxious to bury past animosities amongst those of his own race and to unite all Marathas against the Mussulmans. With this view he addressed along letter to Maloji, son of Baji Ghorpade. Which was extent not many years ago? In this letter he recapitulated various cause, which has comblined to create dissension between the Bhonslays and the Ghorpade's and endeavoured to bring about a better feeling by pointing out to Maloji the advantages that would accur from overlooking the past and abandoning the fortunes of the Patans of Baka[ir who were holding the young king in subjection. The attempt seems to have been in effectual as the Modhole family hold aloof from the new empire for some generations.³⁰

On the basis of French testimony from Pondichery, Mr. Sen has justly pointed out in his article on this expedition that Shivaj's motive in this distant campaign was not mere planter but extension of his territory. 31 Some idea of his high motive can also be gathered from his remarkable letter to Maloji Raje Ghorpade written from Hyderabad in March 1677 wherein he urges his countrymen to bury the past and combine against the AdilShahi and where in he lays down the principle of the Deccan for the Deccan is (It is to be noted that Shivaji included in this word

the Deccani Muslims too) when the plan was finally formed, Shivaji the Grate who left nothing to chance made his diplomatic and other preparations and as usual his diplomacy completely triumphed against the Mughol viceroy of the Deccan.³²

Mugual invaded Bajapur in 1664, Maloji and Jaysingh should valor and bravery and protected Adlishahi kingdom. Later on at the battle of Tasgaon in1666 A.D. Shankaraji alias Jaysingh lost his life. At the same time the Killedar of Raichur revolted and Maloji rendered yeomen service and suppressed the revolt. Not only this but Maloji alongwith Khavaskhan the army at Shivaji in 1665, who left for Poona and recognize the service of Maloji the following important Farman was issued by Adilshah to Moloji.

The following Farman was dated on 20th October 1670 and issued to Maloji Raja Ghorpade, who did not leave the side of Adil Shah, even though Shivaji worte a letter to Maloji to join his side.

"The auspicious Farman has obtained the honor of being issued to the one possessed of bravery and heroism - Maloji Raja Bahaldar Ghorpade of Adil Shahii-n

the Shuhur year one thousand and sixty eight. This time it has become manifest in the exalted court, the asylum of the world as follows -

"Your Father BajiRaja Ghorpade Adil Shahi, possessed of bravery and heroism, with (good) faith of heart (Sincerity) served the special and illustrious sarkar bearing the marks of bountry, for many days, And a dispute and fight also took place between the supreme (and) most holy Sarkar and Shivaji Raja Bhonsla.In the fight your father, having displayed gallantry and heroism and self-sacrifice and having (thus proved himself) useful in every respect to the most holy Sarkar died like a martyr. In former times these was a Jagir had by him, For these resons we, having shown you perfect height of kindness and having been pleased to direct our attention to the former service have exempted you from service and have been pleased to confer (on you) five Parganas (viz) Mudhol, Jamgah, Dhavaleshwar, Machaknur and Lokapur as Inam, exclusively of the handcars together with Kulbad (i.e. all matter or concerns) and Kulganum (i.e. all rule relating thereto) have been dar-o bast (i.e. whole and sole) conferred on you, the grant being made by the presence which is full of light and which affords protection to the people by way of royal favour and excess of kingly kindness (i.e.) we have been pleased to give it (as) Inam (to you) in perpetuity. It is proper that you and your children and grand children from generation to generation having taken the Inam in your possession should remain pleased. Accordingly for five Parganas, separate Farmans have been caused to be given. Dated the 15th of Jumadi-ul-akhir 1081 A.H. **33**

The following is author Framan issued on 20th October 1670 to the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes and Nadgirs of Pargana Mudhol.

This exalted and holy Farman is issued to the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes and Nadgirs of Pargana Mudhol in the Shuhur year 1668. Your Pargana was in possession of the valiant Baji Raja Bahadar Ghorpade Adilshahi. The said valiant Baji Raje Ghorpade Adilshahi devoutly and faithfully serving the cause of the empire, Fell in the Jaws of death in the fight with Shivaji Raje Bhonsle, displaying great valor. Owing to this the thought about the service of his valiant son Muloji Raje Ghorpade occurred to the mind of the Sarkar. The Sarkar having exempted him from rendering any

service, conferred on him the five Parganas as Inam and separate Farmans have been is issued to you that the whole Pargana together with Kulkanu excluding the hakdars, has been granted as Inama. The above named his son, grandson etc. Should enjoy the said Pargana from generation to generation and you should willingly carry out his orders and exercise authority properly. After keeping copy of this Farman you should return the original Farman to the above mentioned for his use. This is to be considered as strict order. Dated the 15th of Jurnadi - us-Sani San 1081 Hiiari. ³⁴

The following Framan is issued on 28th November 1675 in which Maloji Raja was praised by Adilshahi in high words.

"Shiwaji Raja Bhosala in the Shuhur year 1076 attracted our attention which is the resort of Sardars and amirs that you Maloji Raja Bahadar Ghorpade Adilshahi and one endowed with glory have acquird great dignity and rank and by loyal and merilitorious services rendered by yourself and by your ancestors have risen to the ministership of Adilshahi. The said Raja further brought to our notice that at

the present juncture the Adilshahi is usurped by the Afgans. For this reason we have resolved to punish the Afgans. You are a Maratha Sardar of the highest order and you hold the highest rank and precedence order and you hold the highest rank and precedence. Up to this time you have performed deeds, of great importance and so relying on you we have issued this Farman to you.

You should without his situation present yourself in our imperial presence with all your army. Whatever is due to you in Adilshahi will be continued. Similar rank and precedence the post of minister and whatever is continued to you in Adilshahi by way of Jagir and property will be continued here. Whatever is given to you as Inam will be confirmed. Dated the 20th of Ramzan 1079 A.H.³⁵

By this Farman same villages were granted to Maloji.

"The Desais of Pargana (Not decipherable)are here by ordered that the Pargana except the village Surur has been granted to Maloji, the son of Baji and Ambaji and Hunmantrao Adilshahi Kulbab and Kulqanun. The Pargana referred to above should be given and the Farman be obeyed. Dated the 3rd of Rabi.³⁶

By the following Farman dated 1678; Mudholkar Ghorpade received some more villages and Kasabas.

"At this unnotue in the Shuhur year 1078 actuated by ou royal favor the Desais of Mudhol are here by orderd as follows" - Kasba Mudhol, Moujas Shirol, Malali and Sorgaon belonging to Hanmantrao Ghorpade and moujas, mantur, Zunjarkop, Mugalkor and Budani from the said Thana belonging to Ambaji and Manaji, the sons of Khandoji, have been conferred for the maintenance and dignity of the house, on Maloji the son of Baji Ghorpade Adilshahi, the one who is possessed of all virtues, including all matters and inams. Hence the Kasba and Moujas should be handed over to him for possession and the imperial Farman be acted up to.Dated the 28th of Shaban A.H. 1089.A.D.³⁷

By the following Firman (1678) Maloji's claim over same villages were granted.

"This Farman has been sent to the Desais of Mangalgh in the Shuhur year 1078. To Maloji, the one who is in enjoyment of the royal favor and one endowed with honor

and position (one who is the emblem of position and honor) the valiant, the one deserving of royal grace and obligation and the one who is considered as the member of the royal family, the son of Baji Ghorpade Adilshahi has been granted, this town including lnams. Hence you should hand possession up to him and obey this imperial mandale. Dated the 28th of Shaban A.H. 1089.³⁸

This Farman dated 1678 regarding the Inam at Maloii Ghorpade.

"To the able and respectd Sidi Ajam Akram Khurdsalah Huzur Sar Havaldar and the rspectd Khan Muhammad Sidi Salim Havaldar and Karkuns mamlah Torgal, this lofty Farman is being issued in the Shuhur year 1078, that out of royal favor Kasba Soundatti and Lokapur in connection with Sidi Abdul Kadir have been grantd including Kulbab and Inams to Maloji, the one endowed with ability, exploit and dignity, the one possessed of all qualities, the son of Baji Ghorpade Adil Shahi. Hence these Kasbas should be handed over to the above mentioned gentleman and you should abide by the provisions of the lofty mandale dated the 18th of Shaban A.H. 1089.³⁹

Subsequently when Mughol and Shivaji tried to canquer Bijapur in 1677, Maloji along with his army gave stiff battle. Not only this but Maloji Ghorpade also fought against Dilirkhan who invaded Bijapur in 1679.

Shivaji died in 1680 and Aurangzeb came to the Deccan to crush Maratha power as well as Adil Shahi and Golconda. At this critical period. Maloji stood with Bijapur Side. There fore the last Adilshahi ruler issued the following two Farmans one on 24th October 1685 and another on November 10, 1685.

"In the auspicious days the possession of Bjijapur has been taken over in the empire. It was brought to the notice of our imperial presence that upon the ancestors of Raja Maloji, the son of Baji RaoGhorpade Bahadur for performing great deeds of valour and for the meritorious services rendered since the time of the Bahamani Kings were conferred the titles of Ghorpade and Raja Bahandur, the possessions of Mudhol, a standard, the privilege of using morchal, the rank of 7000 with 7000 horse, that he has been maintaining this position and dignity and that in consideration of the dignity of his ancestors he is exempted from

performing the obeisance of the subject and bending his neck to make a bow. So he (Maloji) communed in our presence and we found him to be a loyal and brave soldier, cool in action and an experienced and respectable gentleman. Being desirous of doing him a favour, it is here by ordered that the old possessions, rank, dignity and position should be continued to him as in former times and confirmed. Hence he should faithfully and loyally serve our empire and he should never go against this injunction so that he will be the recipient of higher favours. Dated the 5th of Jilhei. 29th year of accession and 1097 A.H.⁴⁰

"In these auspicious times certainly the stars of well wishers are situated in the exalted position. This, Radraja Maloji Bahadur Ghorpade, worthy amongst the respectable, the one endowed with glory. Should realize that being pleased with the imperial Farman from the emperor, the lord of the Heaven and the Forth, confirming your mansab and possessions on you, who are elevated on a high position. The faithful servant like me has been further commanded by an imperial Farman that the exalted holy Farman should be handed over to the well wisher like yourself and that he should present your self with his loyal

and dutiful troops. For this purpose Sayyad Ali Muhammad Sir Siilahdar, who is loyal and the most trustworthy and a well wisher of the empire has been sent to you. You should therefore congratulate yourself for this imperial favor and present yourself in the imperial presence as soon as possible and thus enjoy the fruits of ever lasting wealth. Dated the 22nd of Jilhei, the 29th year of accession.⁴¹

FALL AT BIJAPUR AND MALŌJI GHORPADE (1686):

The last ruler of this dynasty, Sikandar (1672 - 1686) was only four when he succeeded his Father in 1672.

Whatever Vigour had remained in the government was drained away in Partisan warfare and Bijapur hardly possessed the means to offer a stiff resistance to the marching Mughal imperialism and mounting Maratha aggression under Shivaji. As Sikandar grew in years he understood by the danger that threatened him and his Patrimony. Warm blooded, the contested his dominion inch by inch against the Mughals and the Marathas, first seeking the help of the Mughals against Shivaji and then reversing the alliance to stem the Mughal Flood with the

combined might of Bijapur, Golconda dnd the Marathas. 42 So long as Shivaji lived, Bijapur could count upon his services against the Mughals, but his untimely death in 1680 left the 'Adilshah' entirely Friendless Shambhaji and Qutbshah wereweek reeds to lean upon. Even the sacrifices of Padshah Bibi, his only sister, brought no relef to Sikandar and at long lost Bijapur were annexed by Aurangzeb in 1686 and the 18 year old Sikandar was made prisoner. 43

When Aurangzeb besieged the Fort of Bijapur in 1686, Maloji Ghorpade Fought against the forces of Mughul with bravery. But unfortunately, his entire attempt was in Futile and Bijapur fort was conquered by Aurangzeb. The Adilshahi Kingdom came to mend in 1686 and Mughul rule started in the Deccan. Aurangzeb knew the loyalty and bravery of Mudholkar Ghorpade. This family never took the side of Shivaji. Therefore to utilize the service of Maljoji Ghorpade he sent his one serder Pathan who worked as a intermediary between emperor Aurangzeb and Maloji Ghorpade. After the fall of Bijapur and the subversion of the Adilshahi dynasty by Aurangzeb in A.D. 1686, Maloji Ghorpade was confirmed in his possessions by the Mughul emperor.

MALOJI -II AND MUGHUL (AFTER 1686 A.D.):

As stated earlier Adilshahi rule came to an end in 1686 and Bijapur Kingdom came under the control of Aurangzeb. Maloji who served Adilshahi from 1664 to 1686, had no other alternative but to accept the service of Aurangzeb. Who confired the Mudhol Jagir on Maloji Farman was issued in this connection.

AURANGZEB EXPEDITION AGAINST
QUTUBSHAHI AND MALOJI GHORPADE
(OCTOBER 1686 A.D.):

After conquering Bijapur, Aurangzeb decided to conquer Qutabshahi. So he sent army to conquer Golconda. In the expedition Maloji Ghropade along with his army was present. The other Sarders were Dilarkhan, Sarja Khan, Jamshe Khan, Kirshorsingh Huda, Shivsingh, Uditsing Bhadoriya, Rav Bundula, Gopalsing etc. were present.⁴⁸

MALOJI-II AND JINJI EXPEDITITION 1691 A.D. -

After the successful campaign against Qutabshahi, Aurangzeb sent his army to capture Janji Fort in south in 1691, where Rajaram the Maratha Chhatrapati was taking shelter. Prince Kambaksha joined Zulfikar Khan to

assist him. It is said Maloji Raje Ghorpade was also present in this Jinji expedition along with his force. Maloji Ghorpade played very important role in this battle. He died in 1700.⁴⁷

AKOJI (1700 A.D. TO 1724 A.D.):

Maloji-II was succeeded by this son Akoji in 1700. There is one Firman which states that Raja Akoji Ghorpade Jagirdar of Mudhol and other provinces with 5,000 Jat and 25, 00 cavalry served under Aurangzeb from 1700 to 1707. Aurangzeb assigned Mudhol Jagir and Munsub to Akoli.

The another reference of Akoji was that of' Akoji's Sarai in Bijapur. This place is associated with the camp of Akoji's army which was residing near the camp of MustaFakhan. At present there is a central Jail of Bijapur. 48

MUDHOLKAR TOOK THE SIDE OF KOLHAPUR CHHARTAPATI (17/3 A.D.):

After the death of Auragzeb in 1707, Shahu was released from Mughul captivity and came to Satara. There was a civil war between Shahu and Tarabai from 1707 to 1710. Shahu established his capital at Satara and Tarabai established another Maratha capital at Panhala in 1710.

Thus the two branches of Maratha Chhatrapati came into existence after 1710 A.D.

Some Maratha Sardar took the side of Shahu of Satara, while others took the side of Tarabai. Nizam, Shidoji Ghorpade and Mudholkar Ghorpade joined the Kolhapur Chhatrapati and supported his cause in 1713.

GRANT DUFF WRITES:

"As Nizam Oal Mook favoured the Kolhapur party, Sumbhajee's influence was increased as that of Shahu was diminished. Seedojee Ghorpade, the son of Byherji, nephew of the famous Suntaji and youngest brother of the first Moorar Rao of Gootee, was induced to declare for Sumbhaji, by whom he ws dignified with the title of Senafuttee and several of the Ghorpades both of Kapsee and Mudhol, Joined the Kolhapur party but Seedoji and his ally, the Patan, Nabob of Savanoor, were too intent on their own schemes of conquest and Plunder, to a quit the Karnatic. It was about this period that Seedoji made a great acquisition by obtaining possession of Sondoor, a fort situated in valley of Singular strength within 25 miles of

Bellary. Akoji was died in 1724 - 25 and succeeded by his son Paraji, who was murdered by his younger brother Baji. Maloji was succeeded his son Akoji, who left two children of whom the younger. Baji murdered his elder brother and took for cable possession of the Jagher, but was soon after expelled by the Mankurees and Zomindars and forced to return to his patrimony at Dheer."

Baji's claim was illegal and Piraji's son Maloji-III became the next Mansubdar and Jagirdar. 50

After the death of Raja Akoji, received the following firman to Piraji Ghorpade. It was issued on 19th April 1726.

"Copy of the Sanad of Fatah Jung, sipahsalar (commander of forces) Nizam-ul-malk, Bahadur, disciple of the Badshah, the Lord of Heaven.

Be it known to Deshmukh, Deshpandes, Patils and Patwaris of Sarkar Torgal Subah Bijapur that the rank and Jagir of Raja Akoji, including Mudhol and the Four Mahals as shown in details below, have been confirmed and continued to the respectable Piraji Ghorpade as before. So you should present yourself to the agent of the above named

pay him the dues and should on no account whatsoever, act against his will Baji Ghorpade set a side Mudhol, Dhavaleshwar, Machaknur, Jamgah, Lokapur. Dated the 27th of Shaban, the 8th year of accession.⁵¹

MALOJIII 1716 A.D. & PESHWA PERIOD:

He was a great Maratha Sardar who flourished in 18th century and witnessed the helps and doing at all Peshwas from Balaji Vishwanath to Baji Rao II. He took part in many wants and battles. He had 96 signs of injury on his body.

Like his father, he took the side of Kolhapur branch and then served under Ramachandrarao Jadhav, the Nilam's Sardar upto 1752.

Previously he received the following Firman

Gram Muhammad Shadi for his service. It was dated on 13

December, 1736.

"The Farman of Abul Fatah Nasiruddin Muhommad Shah Badshah Ghuzi dated the 20th of Shaban, Coronation era 19.

In these auspicious times the late holy Abdur Rah-man's servant the truthful Sayyad Muhammad D'urvesh made it known to us supported by the request of the member

of our court that at the time of the late emperor, the disciple of the Almighty and the resident of Paradise, Raja Yakoji Ghorpade Jagirdar of the Parganas Mudholkar. Under the Subah of Bijapur died enjoying personal ranks of 5000 and 2500 horse (paid by government) along with some allotment in the Subah of Bijapur. After him his son Piraji continued the same rank and Jagir but met his death at the hands of this brother Baji. Now the son Maloji is expectant of similar favor shown to his father and grand father. Hence this Farman is issued that Raja Malaji Ghorpade has been granted as before from generation to generation, the hereditary grant of the Parganas Mudhol etc. Should congratulate himself for the high royal favor, should have his attention engrossed with legitimate duties, should not be negligent of his chief duty and should promptly punish murders manslaughters, this is to be taken as a strict injunction. The details of the grant to Raja Maloji, the son of Raja Piraji rank of 5000 and 2500 horse the allotment of the subah of Bijapur and the Parganas of Mudhol, Machaknur, Jamagi, Dhavaleshwar and Lokapur. 52

Peshwa conquered territory of Jamkhandi in 1752, very adjoining to Mudhol and Maloji had no alternative

but to accept His life was a long one and eventful under the service of Peshwa. He was contemporary with all the Peshwas, From Ballajee Wishwanath to Baji Raw Ruggonath and distinguished himself much by his bravery in many actions. The Peshwa's record at Poona shows that, probably as is generally reported to save himself from the imposition of chouth on his Jagheer, he consented in 1761 to serve with 250 horses. He failed however to act up to his agreement, and his estate was in consequence attached in 1766. It appears to have been restord to him in the following year as a suranjum on the condition of his serving with 150 horses. He had previously served the Peshwas. As the accounts for 1755 show that payments were made to him for the support of 250 horse and he is said to have taken an active part in the operations of which the Karnatic was the soon in the following years.

SITUATION AFTER:

MURDER OF NARAYAN RAO PESHWA (1773 AUGUST 30 A.D.):

Haripant Phadke upon hearing the news ran out and surrounded the place with his troops and artillery. But

not knowing what exactly was happening inside; he could not open fire upon the building. In sthe mean time Sardars, Officials and others include Nana Phadnis met in conference at the Budhwar Police Station and deliberated upon the measures to be adopted. Bhavanrao Pratinidhi, Maloii Ghorpade and other influential persons went to the palace to obtain correct news of what had happened. The Gaurd's were guarding the palace and admitted these gentlemen to Raghunathrao Presence on laying down their arms outside. When they came in they found Raghunathrao seated in the court vard of the ground floor, surrounded by the Gradis with drawn swords. In the mean time some of them plundered the furniture, utensils, both of the kitchen and the chapel, gold and silver plate and other articles with what ever they could lay their hands on. The visitors blamed Raghunathrao for allowing such atrocities and pacified the clamouring Gradis with the help of some city bankers. It was nearly midnight before the Gradis allowed the dead bodies to be removed and the funeral rites to be performed. The mangled parts of the Peshwas bodywere collected and carried away in a bundle for cremation, after Raghunathrao had been proclaimed by the Gradis as the master of the state and joined by the officials of his choice. (Govind Sakharam Sardesai - New History of the Marathas Vol.III, Bombay 1968 p.27) ⁵³

Besides the above the Mudhol: Chief in 1778 received in Surinjam the districts of Indee, Tambee and Almella, Yielding revenue estimated at Rs. 1, 73,900. The Surjnjam was in the name of Maloji.But Narayan and Mahadjee Ghorpade entered as sub holders and bound to furnish 100 horses each the total amount of contingent required being 700 so wars. The three districts were held by Maloji during his life and after his death were assigned in 1814 to Bappojee Gunesh Gokhle.⁵⁴

Maloji with his younger brother Sunkrajee and Rangoji distinguished themselves in the operations against the English in 1779. When the Bombay authorities made their unfortunate attempt in favour of Raghunathrao. Generally known as Ragoba, when the English made the disastrous retreat from Tullygavm, which proceeded the humiliating convention of Wurgaum, during the action that took place Ranoji was killed and Maloji was Wounded in consequence of this the village of Pursulgee was granted to

Ranoii's son Bhyriee Rao. Sunkroii about the same time received a surinjum grant, comprising the district of Bilghee, Beedree and Tekotch, of the estimated value of Rs. 6,000 per annum, on the terms of furnishing 112 horseman. It was probably in consequence of his exertions on the same occasion that Maloji in 1780, received an inam grant of the village of Nandgum, in the Satara talooka. He had previously, in 1778, received a grant of certain rights in the village of Koomtah in the Korehgaum district. The connection, however, of the Modholkar with these villages dates from a much earlier period. The family duftur a deed dated A.D. 1533 in which half the Patelkee of Koomtch is assigned to Sunkraji and Maloji the son of Baji Raji and also a copy of order from the Bijapur King (The name of the King is not given but from the date it must have been Sikunder Adilshah. It is not known how the rights in Koomtech expanded into the possession of the whole village and conversely how the grant of Nandgamh diminished to a half share in that village.) Dated A.D.1678 to the Deshmukh and Deshpanday of Waee, directing that the share in the Patil ship of the same village should be continued hereditarily in the Ghorpade family. With regard to Nandgaum the present Risaldar of his Highness the Kolhapur Raja's horse is in possession of an original persion deed dated A.D. 1643, in which BAJI KAUNDOJI and AMBAJI GHORPADE agreed to their brother VITTOJI enjoying the patil ship of that village hereditarily in account of his seniority.⁵⁵

It may be here mentioned that of the above grant only the village of Koomteh and half share of NANDGAON (It is not known how the rights in Koomteh expanded into the possession of the whole village and conversely, how the grant Nandgaon diminished to a half share in that village) remains in the possession of the family, when the English became possessors of the Peshwa's territory, they found Bilghee and Purswighee held by the descendants of Sunkroji and Ranoji. Both however were resumed in consequence of the failure of direct heirs, the former in 1820 and the latter in 1845. The districts of Biddree and Tekoteh had been previously resumed by the Peshawa in A.D. 1804-05.56

We next hear of Maloji Ghorpade in 1795, when all the Maratha chiefs assembled for the last time under the orderes of the Peshawa. The Nizam had declared war

against the Marathas and Peshwa, Madhavrao Narayan with his famous minister Nana Furnwees, marched against him and defeated him signally at the battle of Kurdla. In this engagement Maloji and his eldest son Govind rao were on opposite sides and are said to have met in a hand to hand encounter. Accounts differ as to who was on the side of the Marathas and who on that of Nizam. Mr. Anderson, in the report above referred to make out that Maloii had for some time previously been in the Nizam's service, which he did not leave fill after the battle of Kurda and that his son afterwards entered it and received the Purgunna of Petree in surinjam. The family tradition, (In a historical sketch of Mudhol draw up by Mr. Gunesh Dhondeo, the Munsuf at that place the following accounts given of the quarrel, Maloji had four sons, the eldest of whom, names Govind Raw, was very found of hunting. One day he requested his father's permission for an increased allowance of grain for his horse, which his father refused with sharp remarks, in just, that in would become honorable for a Maratha Sirdar to earn his horse's Chundee with the sward than to depend for it upon relations. Govind rao who was not an unworthy son of his father, took the words in earnest, fled towards Hyderbad and

entered the service of the Nizam, where hesoon distinguished himself and obtained in Jagher the district at Pathrood. He died about A.D. 1770) however, states that Maloji remained continuously on the Maratha side and that Govind rao had in consequence of a quarrel with his father, joined the Nizam and received the Surinjum before the action of Kurdla.⁵⁷

We have little detailed notice of the Mudholkar after this event, all that is known of his subsequent actions being that he distinguished himself and was desperately wounded in one of the battle with Holkar in 1802, During the time that Maloji was inPoona his grandson, Narayan rao son of, Govind rao remained with him and the estate was managed by Mahar rao.Mallojee's second son. His administration was marked by great cruelty. It is recorded that on one occasion he collected about a hundred men and be headed them in row to strike terror in to the minds of some of their comrades, who were given to plunder and frequently prevented the realization of the revenue. In consequence of these cruelties the Mankurees and principal inhabitants of Modhole "requested Narayan rao. The Munsiff's historical sketch. Who still lived with his grand father at Poona to come

and take possession of the estate? Narayan row accordingly set out from Poona and on his way to Mudhole was joined by a great number of the leading men. Some of the partimans of Mahar row, finding him unable to offer any resistance fled to Kolhapur and offered the Raja a large sum of money to assist him in regarding possession of Mudhol.

The Raja consented and sent out a party of men for the purpose. A scuffle ensued in which Mahar Rao was defeated and put to flight. He fled towards Nagpur and then to Gwalior, where he was entertained by Sindia " He returned afterwords from thence as well be presently soon Maloji died in A.D. 1805 but his name was still kept on in the Peshwa's Duftur as the holder of the state. 58

The following Firman was issued on 20th May 1769 regarding the Jahagir at Mudhol.

"To the Deshmukh' Deshpandes, Muqaddams, subjects and cultivators of Pargana Phirozkh\adah alias Aitgir is written as follows -

The villages of the said Pargna pertaining to Mukundrao Mahakal excepting the fort of Kallur and the Jagir of Raja Janchand Bahadar are settled in consideration

of the maintenance of the army on Govindrao Ghorpade. They should, therefore have the recourse to the agent of the above named and should make timely payments at the time of collection. And you should act according to the Sanad on receipt of it, in accordance with the old custom. Dated the 17th of Muharram 1183 A.H.⁵⁹.

The following Firman was issued on 20th May, 1767.

"The Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, Muquddms, the subjects and agriculturist of the Pargna Adaki, are hereby informed that the said Pargna belonging toRao Piraji Naik Nimbalkar, which was held in attachment, has been given over toGvoindrao Ghorpade. For the maintenance of the army, on receipt of this order they should present themselves to the agent of the above named and hand over the dues Punctually at the time of collection and on the receipt of the Sanad, should act up to it in accordance with the old custom.

Dated the 17th of Muharram 1183 A.H.60

The following Firman was issued on 5thApril, 1770.

"This Parwana bearing the seal of the excellent Nawwab of exalted titles, of sun like fame, a Pillar of the empire, Asif-Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizamuddawlah, Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadar, Fatah Jang, the commander in chief and a faithful friend datd the 8th of Jilhej Hijri year 1183 is issued to the Deshmukhs. Despnades, Mugaddams, agriculturists and people of the Pargna Haveli Pathri etc In the said circuit of the Subah of Berdr Balaghat. It is as follows - The sum of rupees four lacs, two thousand eighty seven and eight annas and a half in full from the said Pargna etc...... pertaining to Rajadhraj Haibatrao Bahadar Nimbalkar and others and the particulars of which are written on the back of the Parwana has been fixed in consideration of the maintenance of the army as a Jagir to Raja Shunkraji Ghorpade Bahadar. It be hooves that you should have recourse to the said gentleman's agent in a straight forward and proper manner and engages yourself in timely and useful payment of the dues. This is to be considered an urgent order.

The pleader of Shankraji Ghorpade in a petition bearing his signature prays that the sum of rupees for lacs two thousand eightyseven and eight annas and half in full

from the said Aargna Haveli Pathri etc.... in the said circuit of the Subah Berar Balaghat, pertaining to Rajadhiraj Haibatrao Nimbalkar and others be conferred in consideration of the maintenance of the army as Jagir, on the above named and a Sanad in respect of the above Jagir the bearing imperial seal may be granted.

The particulars are as follow: -

Total 4,

02,087-

From Sarkar Pathri

3,218-

Sarkar Mahur, as above

80,989-

From Pargna Haveli Pathri

84,896-

From Pargna Parabhani

39,500-

From Pargna Apasinga

69,020-

From Pargana Bahagaon

18,270-

From Sarkar Basim collection as above

85,153-

From lodrgana Pahansi

40,680-

Sarkar Mehkar Pargna Lonar

Pargna Kharidhansi

39,602-

Total 7,324150/-61

The following Firman was issued on 19th June,1770.

"It is written to the Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, the Maqaddams, agriculturists and subjects of the Pargana Dhonki etc. in the circuit of Naldurg, the Subha of Bijapur the seat of empire, as follows - A sum of rupees Forty six thousand and sixty two and annas twelve in full from the said Pargana pertaining to BajiraoMahkar and Bhupalrao Nimbalkar particulars whereof are written on the back of the Parawana, has been fixed in consideration of the

maintenance of the army as a Jagir to the Raja Shankraji Ghorpade Bahadar. It behoves that, you should have recourse to the said gentlemen's agent in a straight for ward and proper manner and should pay the dues at the proper time of collection. Dated the 24th of Safar in the Hijri year 1184.⁶²

The following Firman was issued on 19th June, 1770:-

"The Vakil of Shankraji Ghorpade in a petition duly signed prays that the sum of rupees Fortysix thousand sixty two and annas twelve being the whole revenue from the Pargnas of Dhonki and Dharasin in the circuit of Naldurg in the Subha of Bijapur pertaining to Bajirao Mahkar and Bhupalrao Nimbalkar, may be assigned to Shankraji Ghorpade as Jagir for the maintenance of the army.

The following order as regards issuingSanad in the name of Shankraji Ghorpade for the said Pargnas in respect of the said amount for the maintenance of the army is passed as detailed below:-

Total 46,062-12-0 /-

58,209-2-0 from Pargna Dhoki.

1,050-0-0 Less Inam From the 34,366-0-0 From Bhupairao village of Gardevari of

Nimbalkar Pargna

Vishweshwar Bhatta Dharasin.

57,158-1-9 Balance 17,483-3-3 less Jagir of

Govindrao Ghorpade.

28,579-8-9 Less Jagir of

Govindrao Ghorpade

28,579-8-9 Balace 17,483-3-3 Balance 63

The following Firman was issued on 21st January, 1771:-

This document if we substitute the name of Govindrao in place of Shankraji (the account excepted) is the same as No.32 The accounts differ from No.32 and are as follows:-

Rs.46, 062-12-0 Bajirao Mahkar Pargna Dhonki.

Rs. 8,100-0-0 Final total.

27,791-5-0 Mahal of Pandit Pradhan.

58,209-1-9 Balance

1,050 Dues Vishveshar Bhatta for his Inam in Gardevdari

28,579-8-9 Jair of ShankrajiGhorpade

28,579-8-9 Balance

34,966 From Pargna Dharasin pertaining to

Bhupairao

Nimbalkar

17.483-3-3 Balance.⁶⁴

The following Chapter was issued on 21st

January,1771:-

"It is written to the Zamindars of the Pargnas of Haveli Pathri and balur in the circuit of Pathri and Pargna Lonar in the circuit of Mehkar and Pargna Darwha in the circuit of Mahur, the Subah of Berar Balaghat as follows:-

After the death of Raja Govindrao Ghorpade, Jr. Hagir of the said mahals in confirmed and conferred on the son of the deceased, Narayanrao, in accordance with the old custom. In fairness and truth, it is incumbent that you should to the agents of the above named and pay the dues at the proper time and season and should not shun and avoid the

same on any account what so ever. This is to be treated as an urgent order. Dated the 4th Shawwal in the Hijri year 1184.65

The following Firman was issued on 6th April,1770.

"It is written to the Zamindars of the Pargnas of Dhonki and Dharasin in the circuit of Naldurg, the Subh of Bijapur the seat of the empire as follows - since the death of raja Govindrao Ghorpade, the Jagir of the said Mahals is confirmed and settled on Narayanrao, the son of the deceased, in accordance with the old custom. In Fairness and truth it is incumbent that they should turn to the above named and pay the dues at the proper time of collection and should not avoid the same on any account what so ever. This is to be teated as an urgent order. Dated the 4th of the month of Shawwal in the Hijri year 1184.⁶⁶

The following Firman was issued on 6th April, 1770.

"In this Sanad Meer Nizam Ali Khan Bahadr commander-in-Chief has communicated to Shankraji Ghorpade that he has been pleased to confer on him the personal rank of six thousand and four thousand cavalry,

one Palkhi (i.e. Palanquin) Zalardar (i.e. having Fringes around around it) and the title of "Raja" and ' Bahadar '.

The date of the document is the 9th Zil-hej the 11th year of accession to the throne.⁶⁷

The following Firman is undated.

"The detailed account of the Jagir bestowed upon Narayanrao after the death of Raja Gvoindrao Bahadar Ghorpade.

Rs.4, 50,052-12-0 Four lacs fifty thousand fifty two &

annas twelve only.

Subha Dar-Uj-Jafar-Bajapur

Under the Sarkar of Naldurg Rs. 46,062-12

Accruing from the Pargna Adaki with the Circuit of Koyal

Konda and Subah of Haiderbad ... Rs.69, 892-0-0

Konda and Subah of Dhonki Rs.28, 579-8-9

Konda and Subah of Dharasin Rs.17, 483-3-3

Subha Muhamma adabad

Bidar Taluqa Yadgir ... Rs.45, 000-0-

Subha Berar Balahad ----

Subha Pargna Haveli Pathri Rs.1, 00,000-0-0

Subha Pargna Mahur Rs. 17,467-1-6

Subha Pargna Darwa Sarkar Mahar Rs. 83,523-11-6

Subha Pargna Lonar sarkar Mahar Rs. 63,184146⁶⁸

This auother undated Persian Firman regarding Jahagir.

"To the Nawwab Shahib Kibiah Khuda Wand Khuda Yagan Faizrisan.

The Farman ordering to hand over Almela etc. was duly received. It has been so ordered that the territory has been given over toRao Maljoji as I did not present myself on duty. Before the Jagir was granted this obedient servant was on service with a thousand horse in the campaign (or War) Mahur and Hyderabad for two years. After the grant of this Jagir, according to orders, hews day and night striving against the Pindaris and the Zamindars of the place due to which he had incurred heavy debt, a act

known to your honour. This servant is attending to his duties and is innocent but asks forgiveness if he is considered responsible for some negligence. The Jagir will come in my possession, when my debt is paid off. It is the humble prayer of the petitioner that his case may be given full consideration. Hence this petition.

The Role of Ghropade in the battle of KHARDA (11th March, 1795)

Ghorpade remained with his army in the battle that took place between Nizam andPeshwa in 1795. Earlier Nizam of Hyderbad was defecated by the Marathas in the battles of Palkhed (1728) Bhopal (1738), Udgir (1759) andof Rajhhas bhuwan (1763).

From 1763 to 1795 there was peace between the Marathas and the Nizam. They were allies in the campaigns against Tipu Sultan of Mysore. This peace was between by the battle of Kharda in which the Maratha defected the Nizam Ali Khan. 70

The battle of Kharda was the last great battle in which all prominent Maratha Sardars came together and fought on behalf of the Peshwa. Nana Phadnis appointed

Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan as the chief commander of the army.⁷¹

Before marching towards Kharda the Maratha government issued a summons to all Maratha sardars to join the campaign. Ghorpades of Mudhol were also invited by the Peshwa government.

The following account given by Grant Duff is important because it indicates that Ghorpades took active part in the battle of Kharda.

"Doulut Rao Sindia and Tookajee Holkar were already in Poona and the Raja of Berar had set out to join Govind rao Gaekwad sent a detachment of his troops, the great southern Jahagirdars, comprising the Brahmin families of Patwardhan and Rastia, the Brahin in Jahageerdars of Mallygaon and vinchoor, the Pratee Needhee, the Pant Sachiv, the Maratha Mankurees - Nimbalkar Ghatgy, Chowan, Dufley Powar, Thorat, Ghorpade and Pantankar with many others less conspicuous attended the summons. But this was the last time the chiefs Peshwa.

The battle place Kharda, 150 miles east to Poona was midway between Poona and Bidar, in the vicinity

of which the two opposing armies pitched their camps.In this famous battle Armitrao sent his elder son Khanajirao totake part in the battle with his contigent.⁷³

Daphale army was joined by other Maratha sardar like Patankar, Gaikwad, Ghatage, Ghorpade, Nimbalkar, Thorat, Powar and Darekar whose strength was about 8,500.

These two references mentioned above show that Ghorpade's army fought against Nizam on behalf of the Peshwa in the battle of Kharda. Thus they helped to protect then Maratha Raj during the last decade of the 18th century.⁷⁴

SUCCESSOR OF MALLOJEE

1) NARAYANRAO 1805-1816 A.D.-

Maloji died D. 1805, but his name was stilkept on in the Peshwa's daftur as the holder of the estate. In 1816 his son Narayan Rao died leaving three sons, Govind rao, Laximan rao and Venkut row. The last named though the youngest of the three, was the only son of the older of the two wives of Narayan row. The three brothers were at Modhol where their father died and Govind row immediately

claimed the succession as being the eldest. On his claim being resisted by Venkut Row's mother, he returned to Poona with her. He was followed soon after by his younger brother. The question of succession was referred to the Peshwa, who however, posed no decision on the matter. Venkut raw's mothers' not with standing, by bribery and intriguing, seems to have put as top to the prosecution of Govind row's claim and to have got her son tacitly recognized as his father's successor.⁷⁵

Venkatrao became the ruler of Mudhol in 1816 and during his reign the Maratha rule came to an end and East India Company annexed the Peshwa Raj. Thus the Maratha Raj favored by Shivaji and expanded by first three Peshwas as well as MahadajiShinde, lastly came to an end under the leadership at Bajirao-II.

Thus in this Chapter an attempt has been made to study the role Mudholkar Ghorpade in the history of Marathas from Shivaji to Baji Rao-II.

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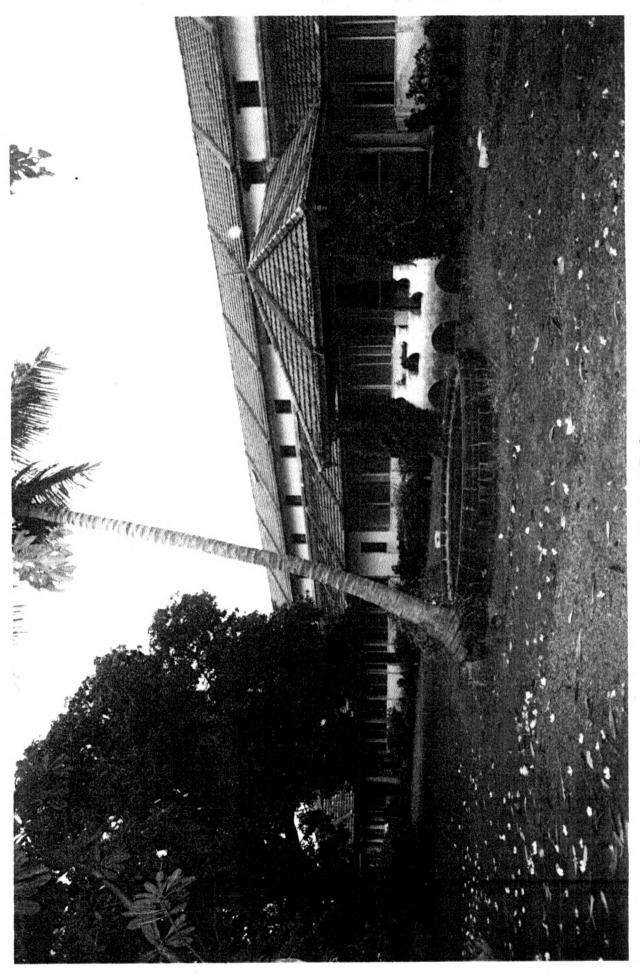
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CHAPTER-IV

MUDHOL: STATE UNDER BRITISH

(1818 A.D. 1900 A.D.

CHAPTER - 4

MUDHOL STATE UNDER BRITISH

(1818 A.D. - 1904 A.D.)

The year 1818 A.D. was a turning point in the history of Maratha sards beause Bajirao II ws defeated by English and Maratha rule came to an end. Like all S.M.C. states, Mudhol state became vassaly state. Venkatraowas ruler of Mdhole state in 1818 A.D. and concluded treaty with East India Company.

Thus the Mudhol State was administered by the following three rulers:-

- 1. Venkatrao (1816 A.D. to 1854 A.D.)
- 2. Balvantrao (1854 A.D. to 1862 A.D.)

3. Venkatrao II (1862 A.D. 1900 A.D.)

POSITION OF MUDHOL STATE IN 1818 A.D.

Mudhol was grouped along with the neighboring states in this Agency only on geographical grounds. The weighty pronouncements of eminent officers like the horrible mount strut Elephantine General Sir Charles Munro and Mr. Chaplin lend support to this view. At a later stage, Government officers who came into contact with this state. long after the above mentioned officers put this state in the same class with the neighboring states without due regard to weighty reasons against this arrangement and the result was that the Durbar lost its ancient status and dignity and has been relegated to an inferior position. It is respectfully submitted that the special claims of the Mudhol Durbar be carefully, investigated and proper recognition be accorded to them, so that the ruling family may be saved the humiliation of being treated on a footing of equality with the Peshw's Jahageerdars. The Mudhol Durbar expressively desires that its ancient status be recognized, the misconception about its status (as noted in the treaty) be duly looked at in their proper perspective in deterring the equitable treatment to be accorded at present to the state under the contemplated federal constitution. The Durbar there fore takes this opportunity of entering into the details of this much vexed question in the following paragraphs.¹

Owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding -the Mudhol State and the subsequent long periods of minorities the position of the state was practically reduced to the same status as the neighboring Jahgir grants of the Peshwas. The suranjam grant of the Peshwa can be distinctly marked apart from the personal Jahair of Mudhol. There is no room whatsoever for confusion on this point. The eminent officers of Government persons whom Government specially consulted and right to give an authoritative opinion in the matter could never be disputed ought, in the opinion of the Durbar, be given premier importance to Sir Thomas Munro in his report on the states of the Southern Maratha Country remarks "The remaining Jahagirdars of the greatest importance are those of Nergoond and Ramdroog, and the Gerhurroh Families of Gajundughur and Madolah. These Jahgeer are all personal and not held by military tenure. We have no claim upon them either for rent or service".(Life of Sir Thomas Munro by the Rev. G.R. Gleif, pp.276-277, Para 19.) While showing the difference between the Peshwas Suranjandars and I believe, strangers in Dharwar and were scarcely heard of until the time of Parasramrao's father Or rather of Parasramrao himself. They possessed none of that rank Or consequence which belonged to the Gorpani (Ghorpade) and other Mahratta families, which held heredity Chiefship (Life of Sir Thomas Munro by Arbuthnot Vol. I Page 98).²

There is no evidence to show that a fresh grant was made by the Peshwas in the name of Maloji because no such order has yet been produced. Had it been a new grant, a regular Tainat Jabta on the lines of the one that is seen in the cause of Patwardhans (Ex-iv), would have in the ordinary course been forthcoming from the Peshwa's records at Poona in respect of Mudhol.³

It will be clearly seen from the correspondence that the Peshwas made a demand for 250 horses, but it appears this demand was never encouraged by the holders of the 5 Mahais of Mudhol. Then a subsequent arrangement by way of a compromise appears to have been 75 horse or 150 horse on half pay that shows the Peshwas were to pay for half the number of horse that works out to something like Rs. 22,500/- to be spent by the Mudhol Raja and a similar sum to be given by the Peshwas. The territory of Mudhol according to the estimate of the Peshwas then yielded Rs. 1,00,000/ a similar grant (a similar piece of cavalry unit equivalent to 4 or 5 times the number, i.e. 250 to 350 horse, including the pay etc. of the commander and his other family obligations. Now that a separate and special treaty has been arranged by Government the relations between the British Government and the Durbar are not in any way affected nor have they any thing to do with our so called relations with the Peshwas. The honorable Mr. Mount Stuart Elphinstone has clearly appreciated the spirit pervading the family to the advent of the East India Company.4

In 1815 A.D.then Chief of Mudhol, Narayan Rao, died and was succeeded by his son Venkat Rao, Who was selected by the Peshwa in preference to Govind Rao the elder son, by a junior wife. On the fall of the Peshwa the estate was

continued to Venkat Rao under an Engagement (No. LXXXV II) similar to that made with the Patwardhans and in 1850 a money payment of Rupees 2,671-14 a year was substituted (No.LXXXIV) for the service with horsemen. Venkat Rao died in 1853 A.D.⁵

No. LXXXVII.

TERMS ganted by the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY to VENKUT RAO RAJAH GOREPURAY regarding the lands which he held of His HIGHNESS the PEISHWA for the payment of his contingent, which are now comprised within the territories of the British Government and are graciously granted to him for furnishing a contingent to government in consideration of his family being of old standing, bearing date Sunnut Ushreen-wu-Ulf, corresponding with December A.D.1819.

ARTICLE - 1

The five mehals of Moodhole, which were continued until the war for personal and contingent allowance

are now confirmed. It was usual to supply 150 horse and those who were paid by the Peishwa's government were at the rate of Rupees 12 monthly. In lieu of the latter, a deduction of half (70) the contingent is made. But with a view to support the family and consideration that the contingent is required throughout the whole year and the horses to be good and effective, the British Government is graciously pleased to relinquish three-fourths of the contingent and to fix the contingent hereafter to be furnished at 20 horse.

ARTICLE - 2

The horses shall be good, valuing between Rupees 300 and 400 and the men efficient. They must serve wherever required. Should their numbers be deficient, the amount of such deficiency shall be repaid to government, at the rate of Rupees 300 for each, from the date of being present at muster.

ARTICLE - 3

In the event of either men or horses being killed or wounded in action, you will receive no compensation from government. All expenses are to be provided for out of the allowance granted. This is to be observed according to former practice; but if any great man should be wounded or killed in action a reward will be given to him by the government if wounded or a pension story his family if he be killed in action.

ARTICLE - 4

In addition to your contingent you will maintain at your own expense such establishment for the preservation of order within your limits as may be necessary and in the event of disturbances is your neighborhood you will furnish assistance with such troops as may be in your lands.

ARTICLE - 5

As long as you to serve the British Government with fidelity and attachment your jaghire shall remain

undisturbed in your possession and that of the Sirdars of your family and a Sunnud shall be procured to the same effect from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General hereafter; when new Sunnuds are required for the descendants of each respectively, it is to be represented to the government, which will graciously confer a new Sunnud and continue the jaghir without exacting any nuzzur.

ARTICLE - 6

Any villages, lands or other possessions belonging to your surinjam or enam, situated within the lands of government shall be continued without obstruction as they have heretofore been continued. You will continue all rights within your jaghire, whether belonging to the State or individuals, all doomala, surinjam and enma village and lands all wurshasuns or annual pensions), dhurmadao (or eligious establishment), rozeenah, (daily stipends), khyrats (alms to Mahomedans), nemnooks (or assignments on the revenue) etc., in conformity to the list contained in the grant of your surinjam and if in any particular instance any interruption shall have been offered to a grant not annulled by government,

such grant shall likewise be made good without hindrance to the proprietor. No complaints on this head are to be suffered to reach the government. If any should act improperly, or be without heirs, you shall report to the British, which has authority to punish and resume. If any zemindar should be guilty of rebellion or treason or should resist your authority or die without heirs, you are at liberty to resume his lands as a punishment, on satisfying yourself of his guilt, at the same time reporting the matter to government and receiving its orders regarding it which shall be executed accordingly.⁶

ARTICLE - 7

You will attend to the prosperity of the ryots of your jaghire to the strict administration of justice and the effectual suppression of robberies, murders, tulle, arsons and other crimes. Should that not be done and the government gives orders regarding any complaint made in your jaghire, you will act accordingly in the settlement of the matter. Any decision of government regarding the administration of justice which may be made on investigation must be duly executed. If any obstruction should be offered or should the country fall

into great disorder and robberies and other offences begin to b committed, the government will make such arrangement for the surinjamee lands as it may deem proper.

ARTICLE -8

You shall on no account entertain troops for the purpose of engaging in a contest with any person whatever. In the event of any cause of dispute arising, you must not yourself to extreme measures but must refer the question to government for consideration; it will then be impartially adjusted, and you must abide by the decision.

ARTICLE -9

You shall hold no connection or correspondence with Bajee Rao or other dowlutdar, or suwasthan as proclaimed by government and shall afford aid to no disaffected person. This condition is hereby engaged for and if infringed, the jaghire will not be continued.

ARTICLE - 10

If any offenders from your jaghire lands shall come into those of the government, you will represent the affair and they shall on enquiry be delivered up to you and should any offender against the government or criminal belonging to its territories, seek refuge in your country, he shall be apprehended and delivered up and dif pursued by the government officers, you shall afford every assistance in delivering up such offender.

ARTICLE - 11

The British Government will maintain your ranks and dignity as it was maintained under His Highness the Peishwa in former time. It will attend to any of your representations and will deide equitably upon them. You shall in no respect suffer injury.

The above 11 Articles are agreed to this 27th December, 5th Rubbee-ool-Awul; Poona.⁷

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM LUXOOMUN RAO MADHO
OF MEERUJ, to J.D. INVERARITY, ESQ, POLITICAL
AGENT, SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY, dated 17th
Rubee-ool- Awul Sunnut Arbaeen-Wu-Myatein-Wu-ULF,
Tuesday, the 4th of Magh, Wudya Shukkay 1769,
Pluvung Nam Saowutsur, corresponding with 22nd February
1848.

After compliments – Further, you have addressed to me a letter dated 4th January 1848, to the effect that on a former occasion a communication was sent to me enquiring what objection there existed to make a cash payment or cede land to government in lieu of my sowars now performing service under government and that now, in accordance with instructions from government, this letter is sent tome to say that on my adopting measures to make a cash payment for my 24 sowars now under government at the rate of Rupees 22-4-3 each a month, that is, Rupees 534-6 per mensem or Company's Rupees 6,412-8 per annum, or cede land in lieu thereof, the remaining 46 sowars, whom I am liable to furnish for service in conformity to my engagements, will be dispensed with. I have learned this – you have dispensed with 46 sowars and it has been settled that Rupees 6,412-8 on account of the salary of 24 sowars per annum

should be paid to the Company's government. I will continue to pay this sum in cash.

For the rest, etc., etc.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM VENKUT RAO RAJAH
GHOREPURAY OF SUMSTHAN MOODHOLE To J.D.
nverarity, Esq., Acting Political Agent, Southern Maratta
Country, dated 25th Ramzan 1258 Fuslee, or 25th Agugust
1848.

After compliments – Further in a letter received from you, it was stated that on my making a cash payment of the salary of my 10 sowars who perform service (under government), the remaining 10 sowars would be dispensed with. I thereupon wrote, under date the 17th January 1848, to say that service would he rendered as from former times it was the intention of the members of my family to perform service; but I learn from my Vakeel's writing that all the jaghiredars have now consented to make cash payments in lieu of service. It would not be proper for me to withhold my consent to the measure after all have agreed to it. I therefore do not object to make a cash payment of Rupees 2,67-14, being the amount of the annual salary of the 10 sowars, if (the

other) 10 sowars are dispensed with. The payment will be made at any place you may name. The 10 sowars, who now perform service, are old dependants of my family. If they are employed on behalf of government, it would not be necessary for me to make provision for their support; if they are not employed on behalf of government, I shall have to make provision for them, as they are old dependants of my family. It therefore rests with you kindly to employ these sowars. For the rest, etc., etc.

70 sowars for service according to the engagement entered into, you wrote to His Excellency the Governor in Council, obtained orders for dispensing with the remaining sowards and addressed a letter to me on the subject. I am very glad that government has conferred this favour upon me. Agreeably to the opinion expressed by you in writing I am willing to pay from year to year, by the end of Mrig Sal, Company's Rupees 9,618-12 in cash into the Company's government on account of the salary of 36 sowars.

You write that in virtue of the tenure of the surinjam continued to me I am bound to attend with my forces, etc., to afford assistance to government whenever it has occasion for the same. With reference to this I beg to state that this provision does not appear to exist in the aforesaid Memorandum entered into with the

Company's government regarding my estate. Government is, however, well aware that I have never failed on receiving an intimation, to send in time my troops, etc., to afford assistance to government.

In this manner the particulars are given in two paragraphs and you will learn the same.

For the rest, etc., etc.8

No LXXXV

ADPOTION-SUNNUD Granted to the PUTWURDHUNS - 1862

Her Majesty being desirous that the government of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued; in fulfillment of this desire this Sunnud is given to you to convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs, the British Government will recognize and

confirm any adoption of successor made by yourself of by any future Chief of your Stat that may be in accordance with Hindu Law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your House is loyal to the Crow; and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) Canning.

Dated 11th March 1862.

The same the Chiefs of Ramdurag and Mudhol.9

BALAWANTRRAO - 1854 A.D. - 1862 A.D.

Venkatrao died in 1854 A.D. leaving a son Balvantrao, the thirteen years of age, during whose minority the state was managed by a Karbhari appointed by the Government and receiving his instructions direct from the

political agent. Many improvements were effected during this period and the debts were all paid off so that when in 1861 A. D. the young chief was allowed to assume the administration he found his estate in good order, free from debt, and with a considerable balance in hand in the treasury. His tenure of power was not short-lived as he died in 1862 leaving two children, a girl who had been married a short time previously to a nephew of the Kolhapur Raja. Who afterwards became by adoption chief of Kagal and an infant son, aged one of the state during her son's minority, but Government ordered that the Karbhari and the munsif should manage the estate consulting the young chiefs mother on all reasonable occasions and being guided as far feasible by her wishes; but being held directly responsible to the political authorities. The usual be unofficial results have fallowed this arrangement. The estate has been served and assessed considerable to further the spread of education. 10

EVEEVENTS OF 1857 A.D. MUTTINY AND ITS EFFECTS OF MUDHOL STATE:

The terrible events of 1857, which saw large scale battles and bloodshed between the British troops and native states are termed as the Muting of spays and also stormed as Nanagardi by then British commanders. But in reality the events were the uprising of native states to over throw the British from India and there fore in reality it is the first was of Independence which kindled the flame of a long drawn struggle on 23rd January of Indian subcontinent on 15th August 1947 A. D.

The actual events of 1857 A.D. started on 23rd
January 1857 A.D. and ended in December 1858 A.D.. During
this period Lord Caroming was the Governor General of
British India. However the seeds of unrest were sown by the
actions repressive measures taken during the Governor
Generalship of Lord Dalhousie from 1848 A.D. to 1856 A.D.
Lord Dalhousie was a member of British Parliament at the age
of 25 years. He was also in good books of the then Prime
Minister of England. Therefore he was made had of the
department of Finance and marketing at the age of 35 years
he was deputed and sent to India as a Governor General.
After assuming the office of Governor General Lord Dalhousie

decided to spread. British Empire to every nooks and corners of India and therefore he applied the "Doctrine of Lapse" which doctrine was used to supersede the native rulers. Who did not have heir apparent. Lord Dalhousie also adopted several suppressive and discriminative measures to annex the native states under British rule. 11

In August 1857 A.D. a trooper named Mahipal Singh belonging to Jamkhandi contingent was apprehended at Belgaum. While he was instigating the spays of 29th regiment to revolt against the British commanders. He was trying to seduce the men of 29th regiment from their allegiance to the British Government and gathered under the banner of Appasaheb Ramachandrarao the vound Jamkhandi. 12 the said Mahipal Singh was subjected to a thorough investigation which revealed that he was trained at Jamkhandi contingent. During the said period the beads of Halagalli belonging to Mudhol State near Jamkhandi revolted against the Britishers. Therefore the said Mahipal Singh was further subjected to investigation where in he revealed that he was closely associated with Chotu Singh of Jamkhandi, but he did not have any personal contact with Ramchandrarao Appasaheb. There

after he was convicted and punished and put to death by being blown away from a common

POST-UPRISING MUDHOL STATE:

It is well known that revolt of 1857 A.D.was suppressed by the British but the immediate effect of the uprising was that East India Company's rule came to an end and India went under the direct control of the British crown. Hence for ward all Indian States came under the direct control of the British Crown.

In 1858 A.D. after the suppression of the uprising by the British, the rule of the East India Company came to an end and that of the British crown started. On November 1858 the Mudhol State received a letter. The letter affirmed the rule by the Crown "So long India was governed by the East India Company on behalf of the queen of England, but it has now been decided that the administration of India should be directly assumed by the queen and in accordance with that decision the administration is directly assumed by the British Crown from this date."

From this letter it will clearly be seen that the East India Company was administering the Indian Possessions, on

behalf of the British. This means that the Indian States, which were brought into political relations with the East India Company, were in reality brought into subordinate alliance with the British Crown.¹⁴

ADOPTION SANAD GRANTED TO THE RAJA OF MUDHOL (1862 A.D.)

Lord Dalhousie (1848 A.D.-1856 A.D.) Governor General of India, had applied the "Doctrine of Lapse" to many Indian States and under this pretext annexed Satara, Nagpur, Jhanshi, Sambalpur, Bhagat by refusing the right of adoption after in the event of hairlessness. Lord Dalhousie's policy was one of the major causes of uprising of 1857 A.D. Therefore to pacify the Indian rulers after the uprising, Lord canning (1856 A.D. - 1862 A.D.), Then Governor General of India, issued the Sands of adoption to various Indian states including the Mudhol State, the sands ran thus.

"Her Majesty being desirous that the Government of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued in fulfillment of this desire this, sunned is given to you to convey to you the assurance that, on failure of Natural heirs, the British. Government will permit and confirm any adoption of a successor made by yourself or by any future Chief of your state that may be in accordance with Hindu Law and the customs of your race.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as your house is loyal to the crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties grants or engagements, which record its obligations to the British Government.¹⁵

Balwant Rao died in 1862 and was succeeded by Venkat Rao Raje, the Chief is a first Sardar under the British Government.

VENKATRAO II (1862 A.D.- 1900 A.D.)

Balwant Rao died leaving an infant son, Venkat Rao, heir to the state. Affairs were looked aftr by the British Political Officers. Venkat Rao Raje was given charge of the state in 1882 A.D. with full powers.

His regime, which lasted till 1900 A.D. At the early age of 39 was marked by work of great public utility. Thus during

the famine of 1895-1896 A.D. Which affected the state most. Relief works were opened. Cron was brought by the state from a distance and distributed among the famine-stricken, area and in this and various other ways efforts were made to alleviate their sufferings.

The survey settlement was introduced in the state with exception of 12 Inam villages in 1868-69. Revised survey operations were completed and the revised rates introduced in 1894-95 through out the state of Mudhol including the Inam villages. The average rate of assessment on occupied land of all kinds was Rs. 0-11-6 acre by the original survey and Re. 0-15-2 by the revised settlement. The revenue of the revised settlement has increased by Rs. 71,213, the total assessment now being Rs.99,854.¹⁶

The rainfall was untimely and the crops were poor. Prices rose generally the regular police force of 101 men was maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,340 as compared with Rs. 8,743 last year. The increase was due to adjustments of pay in the accounts Offences reported to the police were 58 as compared with 49 last year, persons arrested 75 against 48 and prisoners sent for trial 55 against 46. The percentage of convictions to arrests fell from 91 to 70. The value of property stolen increased from Rs. 383-2-6 to Rs. 10,254-9-8 while the percentage of recoveries fell from 78 to 14.

The number of Magistrates was increased to three. The courts tried 322 persons against 294 last year and convicted 83 against 64. There were 22 appeals. The sentences of the lower courts were modified or reversed in every case but one. The administration of Justice appears to be bad. Forty-six prisoners were confined in the jail at a cost of Rs. 2,368.

Out of 481 suits on the file 376 were disposed of in the year and 105 remained in arrear as compared with 171 in the previous year. The arrears of applications for execution of decrees decreased from 160 to 101. Twenty three out of 29 appeals were decided in the year.¹⁷

The rainfall was unseasonable and the crops only moderate. The prices of food grains remained unaltered.

POLICE:

The number of offences reported was 107 as against 89 in the preceding year arrest, however fell from 100 to 66 and 63 persons were sent for trial convictions were secured against 44 persons as compared with 59 in the previous year. Properly valued at Rs. 12,900 were stolen, of which property worth Rs. 7,335 was

recovered. The percentage of recoveries to losses was 57.02 as against 79.03.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE:

The number of persons brought to trail before the criminal courts was 427 against 250 of this total 100 persons were convicted. Sixteen appeals were preferred during the year and all were disposed of. There was one jail at Mudhol kept dated a cost of Rs. 2,744.

CIVIL JUSTICE:

The civil courts decided 360 suits out of 449 on the files, as against 282 out of 397 in the previous year. The arrears, therefore, fell from 115 to 89 during the year of report out of 384 application for execution of decrees 243 were disposed of against 209 and there remained 141 applications in arrears at the close of the year against 86 at the close of the previous year nine appeals were disposed of against 17, and closing balance of outstanding cases was 21. 18

This state was administered by its chief, Venkatrao Raje Saheb Ghorpade, assisted by a Karbhari.

The rainfall was slightly he aver than in 1894-95 but still inadequate. The out turn of both Kharif and Rabbi Crops was moderate.

The aggregate receipts and expenditure of the two estates under management were respectively Rs. 31,914 and Rs. 31,124 as against Rs. 33,029 and Rs. 29,528 in the year preceding.

The police force consisted of 102 men as in 1894-95. The cost amounted to Rs. 9,291 as against Rs. 10,208 in 1894-95. The number of offences reported fell from 89 to 52. The number of persons arrested was 83, of whom 53 were sent for trial and 35 convicted. The value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,696 as against Rs. 2,413 and that of property recovered Rs. 810 as against Rs. 1,416 in the preceding year. The percentage recovered fell from 58 to 47.

The number of persons dealt with by the criminal courts was 330 as against 545 in the previous year of these, 69 were invited as against 137, of the 6 appeals preferred, 5 wee dispersed of,

There was one jail at Mudhol in which 55 as against 47 previous were confined. The cost was Rs. 2,016 as against Rs. 2,875.

There were 462 suits for disposal as against 556 in the previous year. Of these, 341 as against 429 were disposed of. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 405 as against 455,

of which 293 as against 328 were disposed of 27 as against 34 appeals for disposal, 10 as against 26 were decided.

There were 743 documents registered during the year as against 732 in 1894-95. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 2,353 and the expenditure to Rs. 600.

The aggregate income of the three municipalities in the state amounted to Rs. 6,376 their expenditure to Rs. 5,288 as against Rs. 6,845 and Rs. 5,810 respectively in 1894-95.

The outlay on Public works was Rs. 16,685 as against Rs. 19,388.

"The opening balance to the credit of the state was Rs. 9,72,815- as against Rs. 9,29,921 the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,16, 598 as against Rs. 2,98,947 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,07,072 as against Rs. 2,56,052. The closing balance was Rs. 9, 82,341. "

"There were two dispensaries in the State in which 22,708 as against 22,561 patients were treated. The cost fell to Rs. 4,960 from Rs. 5,403. Births and deaths recorded during the year numbered respectively 2,174 and 1,106 as against, 1,887 and 1,181 in the previous year, vaccinations numbered 2,657 as against 1,973."

۲,

"There were 24 Schools or one less than in the year before attended by 1,272 as against 1,297 pupils, one night school was closed for want of attendance .The educational outlay was Rs. 8,311 as against Rs. 9,115.20

The only rains of June and July 1896 were neither timely nor sufficient. Relief works were therefore opened and over Rs. 6,000 spent by the end of the year 1897-98. In 1899-1900 the rains again failed and relief works were. Opened in January 1900. The total number of laborers on works was about 50,000 and the total sum debited to the famine account amounted to Rs. 20,000. The year 1900-01 was one of scarcity and relief works were continued at an expenditure of Rs. 57,823. In 1901 the rains were insufficient and the relief measures, which had been dissent inured, Were re-opened in March 1902. The expenditure incurred on relief work's during the year was Rs. 68,374. Over 13,000 and 25,000 persons were relived by village closes and poor houses respectively.²¹

The 24 hospitals and dispensaries were attended by 1,64, 362 persons during the year and 17,453 persons were vaccinated. All the states except, Mudhol and Daphlapur suffered from plague the total number of deaths reported from this cause being 12,603 of which 7,717 occurred in Sangli. The four states of Sangli, Miraj (senior), Kurundvad (junior) and Jamkhandi together spent Rs. 39,784 on plague measures. There were altogether 600

deaths from Cholera during the year including 400 in Sangli and 107 in Jamkhandi.

The 278 Schools had an attendance of 13.568.

There were 89,478 acres of forest during the year of report almost the whole of which is within the Sangli and Jamkhandi states. The income from the year from forests was Rs. 17,280 and the expenditure Rs. 12,290.²²

The only rains of June and July 1896 were neither timely nor sufficient. Relief works were therefore opened and over Rs. 6,000 spent by the end of year 1897-98. In 1899-1900 the rains again failed and relief works were opened in January 1900. The total number of laborers on works was about 50,000 and the total sum debited to the famine account amounted to Rs. 20,000. The year 19—01 was one of security and relief works were continued at an expenditure of Rs. 57,823, In 1901 the rains were insufficient and the relief measures which had been discontinued were re opened in March 1902. The expenditure incurred on relief works during the year was Rs. 68,374 over 13,000 and 25,000 persons were relieved by village. Aloes and poor houses respectively Mudhol — Plague made its appearance in state first in 1903 details

of attacks and deaths from plague in each year since 1901-02 are shown below:-

YEARS	ATTACKS	DEATHS
1901-02		
19-2-03	198	175
1903-04	2,252	1,811
1904-05	597	502
1905-06	-	-

1906-07	-	-
19-7-08	336	279
1908-09`	262	197
1909-10	-	•
1910-11	Jan	-

The affairs of the state continued to be administerd by the Chief, Raje sahib Venkatrao Ghorpade. The Government villages in the state were surveyed and assessed in 1867 and the settlement expired in 1883, when an extension for five years was granted. It was in contemplation to revise the settlement, and the

British survey department has been requested to under take the revision.

The later rains were excessive and injured the Kharif crops. The rabi crops were also injured by easterly winds.

The strength of the police force was 101 Foot Police, 332 shetsandis or village police and 36 shildar savars or mounted police. The total cost of the force was Rs. 17,740. 49 offence were reported to the police against 108 in 1886-87. 48 persons were arrested of whom 46 were sent for trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 87.5 and to persons sent for trial 91.03. The value of the property stolen in 1887-88 was only Rs. 383 against Rs. 6,625 in 1866-87 A.D. and the percentage of recovery was 78.09 against 30.01.

131 offences were reported to the magistrates in 1887-88 against 140 in 1886-87. The number of persons dealt with by the magistrates was 294 against 190 of whom 64 only were convicted 4 acquitted, 218 discharged and I disposed of otherwise. There was a great increase in arrests by order of the magistrates

not with standing the decrease in the number of crimes and of serious offence of every class.

69 prisoners were confined during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,457 out of a total of 770 suits, including 170 in arrears, 599 were disposed of including arrears (89) there were 540 applications for execution of decrees against 395 in 1886-87 A.D.and 380 were disposed of. There were 53 appeals for disposal during the year of which 48 were disposed of by the chief and 5 remained over against 15 in the preceding year. In 28 appeals the decision of the lower court were confirmed, they were reversed and in one the decision was modified.²⁴

There were 3 small municipalities in the state.

During the year under review, Rs. 21,623 were spent on Public Works against Rs. 25,116 in 1886-87 A.D.

The revenue year of the state commences on 1st August and ends on 31st July. The actual receipts for 1886-87, inclusive of Local Funds, amounted to Rs. 2,18,488 against Rs. 2,33,922 in the previous year the expenditure was Rs. 2,55,970 against Rs. 2,49,820. The excess in expenditure over receipts was

due to the ill-health of the chief, who was obliged in consequence to reside out of the state for six or seven months. At the close of the year, the invested balance a mounted to Rs. 8,06,083 against Rs. 7,86,430 at the close of the year, the invested balance amounted to Rs. 8,06,083 against Rs. 7,86,430 at the close of 1885-86. The sawyer revenue decreased by Rs. 5,810 owing to the abolition of the shalom and sthalbharit (import and export) details during the year.

284 fewer deaths were registered than in the preceding year. The total number of deaths registered was 689, and of births 1,877. Cholera occurred in 2 villages and caused 18 deaths. 14 in and 11,959 out patients were treated at the Mudhol Dispensary the only one in the state. The numbers treated in 1886-87 A.D. were 12 and 7,158 respectively. The maintenance of the dispensary cost the Local Funds and the state Rs. 2,842. 1,955 primary vaccinations were affected against 2,029 the year before there were 179 revaccinations against 86. There were 22 schools in the state, 2 being girls schools and 1 a last grade. Anglo Vernacular School. The numbers of pupils attending them an the 31st March 1888 was 1,007 against 950 on the same date in 1,887. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 6,414 against Rs. 6,076 ins the previous year.²⁵

EXXI

10 August 1848

Transition of a letter to Venkatrao Rajesaheb

Ghorpade by Janson Duncan Inveracity, Acting Political Agent,

Prant Karnatak.

After compliments

In the matter of the accounts of your state sent to the Government for computing the loss caused for stoppage of customs duties orders to pay Rs. 800 per year are received out of which two thirds have been sanctioned to be paid at present. Accordingly from the 17th of December 1837 A.D.up to the end of 1847 A.D. the total amount due to you on this account comes to Rs. 4,997-4-1, lance you must send your agent to take over the said amount. What more is to be written? Dated the 10th August 1848 A.D.is kind. This is the writing.

Compared by -

Venkaji Gopal Awal Karkun,

Shriniwas Shesho Chitnis

(Sd) J.D. INVERACITY 26

EXX

Translation of a letter addressed to Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade of Mudhol by William Escombe, Persian Secretary to the Government.

After compliments.

You letter dated the 5th Jamadilawal was received and duly put up before. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council. The reply thereto as directed is that the accounts of the transit duties of your state were produced by your clerk before the Belgum Collector who has forwarded the same to the Government. Having

gone through the said accounts the Government is convinced that the said accounts are not true and hence in adjudging the compensation for loss of transit duties the said accounts can not be relied upon and the collector has been addressed in this connection. You should always send us letters and make us happy. Dispatched on the 12th of Ramjan in the year 1244 Arbi i.e. 7th October 1843. What more is to be written, be kind. This is written.

Compared by Ram Chandra Vithal Chitnis

(\$d) W. EscoMBE

Secratary to Government 27

EX XII

Translation of Yadi No 501 addressed to the Karbhari of Mudhol State by Frederic Snider, Ag. Assistant Political Agent, Prant Karnatak.

You have been previously addressed by the Agent to refund the amount of Rs. 8,497-4-1. No. reply about remitting the said amount has yet, been received, hence this yadi has been

addressed. The said amount be remitted early and intimation sent to this office.

Dated the 9th May 1857 A.D.

Vishnu Chintaman Karkun

(Sd) F. SNIDER

Assistant Political Agent, 28

EX XIV

2ND DECE,NER,1879 A.D.

Translation of a Vernacular Yadi

Javak No. 797/1879

From

Colonel BOMBGARTENER,

Assistant Political Agent,

Prant Cerotic & Karvir (Kolhapur)

To

Rao Bahadur KARBHARI

State Mudhol

British Government is put to great loss in respect of salt revenue owing to the fact that salt is manufactured in the states and Jageers. The Rulers of Native States and Jageerdars have no right to produce salt and as they have no such right, the manufacture of salt has been prohibited in the Baroda State and other States in Gujrath. Similarly as it is quite necessary to step the manufacture of salt at once in the states in Maharashtra (Deccan) and cyanotic, compensation will be given for the loss that will be sustained by the states by such prohibition. Government of Bombay with the sanction of the Government of India have resolved in their G.R.No.6158/19th November 1879 that this compensation will

be given in the case of salt manufacturing states having a

standing of above 30 years and that it will be fixed on the

basis of average net income derived during the last ten years.

The said resolution has been forwarded to me for necessary

action in this respect by the political agent with his English

Yadi No. 3137 of the 25th instant. So it is hereby written that

on receipt of this yadi, action be taken to close completely all

the salt manufacturing stations and salt factories in the

Mudhol State and information as per the accompanying

statement should be soon forwarded for consideration of the

question of loss sustained in this respect.

It is mentioned in the said G.R.that this measure

is deemed necessary to safeguard, the income accruing to

the British Government from salt and Government hopes that

the Native states and Jageerdars will heartily co-operate in

the matter.

Dated 2nd December 1879 A.D. ^{29.}

Representation

Of

The Mudhol Darbar

Indian States

Inquiry Committee,

(Financial)

1932 pp. 35, 36.

Thus this the brief survey of Mudhol State from 1818 to 1904. During this period no important event took plae in this state. British were the masters of all Native State. Therefore like other native states- Ruler of Mudhol State had no other after native but to obey the orders of Governor and Political Agents who directed them and run the Administration.

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Devare & Co., Bombay.

CHAPTER-V

MUDHOL STATE UNDER MALOJI RAJE-II GHORPADE (1900 A.D.TO 1937 A.D.)

CHAPTER - V

MUDHOL STATE UNDER MALOJI RAJE-III (GHORPADE (1900 TO 1937)

Venkatrao died on 19th July 1900 A.D. and succeeded by his son Malajirao III who is regarded as one of the great rulers of Mudhol state. He administered Mudhol Jahagir from 1904 A.D. to 1937 A.D¹.

He is considered to be one of the most influential rulers in the history of the Mudhol State from 1904 A.D. to 1937 A.D. He was born in 1884 A.D. and invested with full powers in 1904 A.D. Since then he had taken pains to improve his state. He was the first chief to make primary education free in his state. The Raje Saheb took very keen interest in agriculture and has opened extensive farms of his own; where various experiments on modern lines were carried on under his personalsupervision.

In recognition of all this Government was pleased to confer on him a salute of 9 guns as a mark of personal honors²

Malojirao Raje had carried on a quiet but very efficient administration. All departments of the state received his personal attention and he is one of the first rulers in this part of the country to make primary education free. Realising that vocational training was as essential as academic education; the Rajesaheb had taken a very keen interest in the study of agricultural conditions prevailing in the state and for some years had been conducting numerous experiments under his personal guidance to ascertain which of the improved modern methods and implementation of agriculture was best suited to his subject. He lived a quiet and unostentatious life and devoted the major portion of the income of the state to useful administrative schemes for the good work and of the personal care which he bestowed on this task of Rulership.³

In recognition of his good work and of the personal care which he bestowed on this task of ruler ship, Government

has conferred upon him hereditary dynastic salute of nine guns. In this chapter an attempt has been made to show his life and work by using contemporary sources such as administrative reports at the Bombay Presidency, Administrative Reports of Mudhol State correspondence between British Governor and Mudhol State.

The following is the account given by contemporary administrative reports of Mudhol State for the reign at Maloji Raje-III who was important major ruler at state -

The relations of this state with the paramount power are those of a Jahagirdar, and the chief administered his state with the full legislative and high court powers. The chief is ranked first class sardar. The relations of the State with the paramount power continued to be very cordial from the very beginning.

The Rajasahib, Shrimant Venkatrao Rajesaheb, alias Balasahib, chief of Mudhol died on 19th July 1900 the administration of the state has devolved on the political agent,

Kolhapur and S.M. Country, during the minority of the late chief's son and successor Malojirao Nanasaheb.

After the death of the Chief it was proposed, that the Dowager Rani Sahib, who was for some time. Suffering from consumption should go to Kolhapur with her son the young chief and his wife for the benefit of her health, but being in a critical condition was not able to bear the journey. At last her illness took a serious turn; she succumbed to it, on the 20th October. After the death obsequies of his mother were over and all the arrangements for the chief's removal to Kolhapur were made, he was taken there in the mid December 1900 and placed under the tuition and guardianship of Lt. H. W. berthon's. As no elderly person was left to take care of the young Ranisaheb at Mudhol; she was also taken to Kolhapur and placed under the guardianship and care of grandmother-in-law Shrimati Parvati Baisaheb Gaikwad.⁴

As regards the progress of the young chiefs education I beg to observe that, it was intended by the late chief

that his son should appear for the matriculation examination held in November 1901, and his course of studies was planned out with that object, but the death of his parents has seriously interfered with the course of his studies and from the progress made, it appears that the young chief is not, at this stage at any rate, sufficiently prepared to go for the examination in November next, as intended by his father. From Mr. H.W. Berthon's report, it appears, that h is favorably impressed regarding the progress made by the young chief. I beg to observe here that an adequate provision has been made regarding the education of the young Ranisahib.

The executive work is entrusted to the Administrator appointed by Government who under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agents S.M. country is working under the orders of the political agent, Kolhapur and S.M. Country. The powers as regards criminal, revenue and civil jurisdiction of the administrator and the officers working under and assisting him in the management of the State affairs have been determined by Government. The state Karbhari, who was displaced by the

appointment of the administrator, is put in charge of the office of state Nyayadhish and the old state Nyayadhish is appointed to the newly created post of the Mamlaldar.⁵

The Administration of the state has developed from the political agents, Kolhapur and S.M.Country since the death of the late chief shrimant Venkatrao Rajesaheb alias Balasaheb, on the 19th July, 1900, his son and successor Malojirao Nanasaheb being a minor.

The young chief, after the death of his mother was removed to Kolhapur and there placed under the tuition and guardianship of Captain H.W. Berthon who was afterwards succeeded by Mr. F.B.P. Lory, M. A., (Oexn). He was now under the guardianship of the political agent. The Chief's wife also lived with him in Kolhapur and there being no elderly person left of the chief's kin to take care of the young Ranisaheb, the lady Gaikwad, Shrimant Parvatibaisaheb the chief's grandmother was asked and she kindly consented to stay with the chief in

Kolhapur. The birth of a son and heir Goverindrao Abasaheb to the chief on the 20th January 1903" was welcome very happly.

The young chief had nearly completed his course of studies and was now reading law. He was sent on a four in Northern India with the chief of Jamkhandi for about two months. A due provision was also made for the education of the young Ranisaheb.

The executive work was entrusted to the administrator appointed by Government, who under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, S.M.Country, was working under the orders of the political agent Kolhapur and S.M.Country. The powers as regards criminal, revenue and civil jurisdiction of the Administrator and the officers working under and assisting him in the management of the state, affairs had been determined by Government.

With a view to improve the efficiency of the state police and to bring it to the standard of the British police, the

services of a police officer in the British service had been secured. This officer was designated the chief police officer and was invested with the powers of the District superintendent of police.⁶

"Last year also being one of a succession of bad years, the condition of the people particularly of labor classes did not improve as field labour was freely obtainable in connection with Kharip and Rabbi Cultivation and this necessitated the maintenance of the Mudhol poor-house till the middle of August. Some local relief works such as road repairs and the like had also to be carried on for relieving the agriculturists who had returned to their homes on the advent of rain and who had no means of subsistence until their early crops were ready. These local relief works however were opened wherever they were absolutely necessary and relief was given only to the extent the exigency of the situation required. The supply of food grains was adequate The prices of staple food grains continued stationary till the Kharip harvest. Then was a sudden fall in them. There was a remarkable reduction in the number of plough cattle during

the last year, it was fender that the Rayat would have to be provided with bullocks to cultivate their lang, but there was a long break of 5 weeks (from the 2nd week of July to the 3rd week of August) and again the fall in August and September not was in general the preparation of land for Rabi cultivation and the sowings of cotton and jawari were continued over a length of time and thus those who had no bullocks of their own could get loans of them from others and there was no necessity to advance Tagai for the purchase of bullocks. All the villages were well off as regards their water supply and the general public health continued good through out the year.

"The relation of the state with the paramount powerare those of a Jahagirdar and the chief administer his state with full Legislative and High court powers. The chief is ranked first class sardar. The relations of the state with the paramount power continue to be very cordial from beginning.

The area of the Mudhol state in 368 square miles and the population according to the census of 1901 is 63,001

souls. The gross revenue based on average of past five year is Rs. 3,28, 017-6-6.

The state pays to the British Government an annual tribute of Rs. 2,671-14-0.

The chief name Malojirao nanasaheb. His age is 21.

He belongs to the high class Maratha Bhosale Ghorpade family.

He has got a son about 2 years old whose name is Govindrao

Abasaheb. His wife is from Power family of Malthan (Dhar).

The chief had been to Kolhapur, Poona, Sangli and Jamkhandi on state business. He had gone to Bombay to see the Exhibition in December last, and in March-April to Helwark forest (Statara Dist.) for hunting. In the month of May he made a short trip to Padasalgi where his private lands are situated. The political Agent and the assistant political agent paid their annual visits in the months of January and February.⁸

The Chief's name is Maloji rao Nanasaheb his age is 24. He belongs to the high class Maratha Bhosale Ghorpade Family. He has got son. The son is about 5 year old. His name is Govindrao Abasaheb. The chief's wife is from the Powar family of Malthan (Dhar).

The Chief had been to Panhala, Kolhapur, Sangli, Bombay and Mahabaleshwar and also on a shooting excursion of Castle Rock. The assistant political agent paid his annual visit as usual.

Appendix I give the name of high officials in the state Mr. R.B. Gotur a retired police officer in the British District was appointed a August last as probationary chief constable for one year. Mr.Y.G. Kelkar reverted to his place of chitins in the state Karbhari's office. The post of Darbar - Karbhari was abolished.⁹

On the birthday of his Majesty the late King Emperor Edward 7 an Honor of nine Salutes was conferred on the Rajasaheb.

The Rajasaheb's name is Malojirao Nanasaheb. His age is 26. He belongs to the high class Maratha Bhosale Ghorpade Family. He has got two sons. The elder is about seven year old. His name is Govind rao Abasaheb. The younger was born on the 8th of August 1909 He is named Jayasing rao.

The Rajesaheb had been to Poona, Kolhapur, Bijapur, Jath, Matheran and Mahabaleshwar. On account of ill health he had to remain abroad long for medical treatment.

The Assistant Political Agent S.M. Country paid his annual visit as usual.

Shri Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar (Math Karvir) recognized by the Kolhapur Darbar while on tour passed through the state making convenient halts.¹⁰

The Rajasaheb stayed for some time at Kolhapur in March and May last for the benefit of his health and a supervisee the construction of his new bunglow there.

The Resident at Kolhapur and political agent S.M.Country states paid their annual visits to this state as usual.¹¹

The Rajasaheb name is Malojirao Nanasaheb his age is 31. He belongs to high class Maratha Bhosle Ghorpade Family, He has got 2 sons. The elder is about 12 year old. His name is Govindrao Abasaheb. The younger is about 6 year old. His name is Jayasingrao.

The Rajasaheb had gone to Kolhapur, Bombay and Ramdurg and staying for some time at Kolhapur for the benefit of his health returned here in June.

The resident at Kolhapur and political agent S.M.Country. State and the assistant political agent S.M. Country. Paid their annual visits to this state as usual.

A meeting was convened by the Rajasaheb in the Rajawada at Mudhol in September last to offer prayers to the Almighty God for the success of the British Arms and collect subscription towards the relief of the troops engaged in the war and the Rajasaheb presided in person in the meeting.

The Rajasaheb paid to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund a subscription of	Rs.5000
The Rajasaheb paid for the relief fund women's branch	Rs.1200
The Ranisaheb paid for war relief fund Women's branch	Rs. 700
Other ladies of the town of Mudhol for -DoDo-	Rs. 165

Popular subscription paid by the state servants, Rs.12861 0 7

Merchants and ryots of the of the stat for imperial

Indian War Relief Fund

Total Rs. 1992607-

Were remitted to the Bombay bank from this state. 12

His Imperial Majesty the king Emperor of India, had been graciously pleased for services in connection with the war

to grant the Honorary rank of second lieutenant in the Army and a permanent and hereditary salute of nine guns to the Malojirao Nanasaheb Ghorpade.

The Rajasaheb's name was Malojirao Nanasaheb.

His age was 34. He belonged to the high class Maratha Bhosle

Ghorpade family. He had two sons. The elder son was 15 years

old. His name was Govindrao Abasaheb. The younger was
about 9 years old. His name was Jayasingrao.

The Rajasaheb visited all parts of the state and looked personally into the well being of his subjects.

The Assistant political agents S.M.C. Lieut, Colonel condon, paid his official annual visit to this state in March 1918.

During his stay at this place he visited the schools, Hospital and Jail at Mudhol and schools at Mahalingpur.

The sum of 50001 (1000 subscription from the Rajasaheb plus 4000 popular subscription) an account of "Our

Day "was remitted to the resident Kolhapur and political agent S.M.C.

Of the amount Rs. 103100/- actually subscried by the subjects of the state, War Loans of all descriptions in all amounting to Rs. 102800- were purchased from the post office. The above sum is exclusive of Rs. 25000 War Loan of the longest date purchased by the Rajasaheb.

Mr. T.S. Kulkarni D.A.R.Officer visited the state in February last with a view to encourage the work of recruiting a meeting of 17 influential non official gentlemen residing in all the parts of the state, was called by the Rajasaheb and after instructions for co-operation were granted sanads authorizing them to encourage recruiting.¹³

Agreeably to Government instructions, a whole-time recruit officer for the state was appointed with an assistant under him. To carry on the work of recruiting more vigorously and

effectively, the Rajasaheb travelled personally in the state advising people to enlist.

Both widows of late Shankrojirao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade of Machaknoor being incompetent, the share of their estate continued to beunder the management of the state. Similarly the landed property of Parwatrao Nanasaheb Ghorpade of Machaknoor had, owing to this death, lately gone under the management of this state during the minority of his son, Hnaumantrao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade.¹⁴

WAR EFFORTS -

The war has now entered on its fourth year it has brought signal victories to the allies which have all materially the face of the war and have string themed the hope of final victory for the allies. Although there was no organized movement in the state to directly obstruct war efforts, there was a tendency on the part of a few local extremists to start occasional prabhat ferries

by shouting the usual slogans but compared to the adjoining British districts, the situation was said to be peaceful.

There are signs, however, that the agitation carried on in the neighboring districts in British India. Created a disturbing atmosphere as dacoities, cutting of telegraph wires, exhibition of objectionable posters etc. is taking place on a small scale.

The formation of civil guards at the three towns of Mudhol, Mahalingpur and Lokapur had been a special, feature of the year and the strength of the civil guards now consists off 2515 and 10 respectively. The district Magistrate was the controller of the civil guards and A.R.P. Organization. A batch of 6 persons consisting of officials and non officials was deputed to the Kolhapur A.R.P. Training class and science teacher Mr. B.S.Torgulkar, B.Sc., was deputed to Bombay for the A.R.P. training course and successfully qualified himself for the course by passing the prescribed examination.

The national war front movement was making head way under the guidance of the national war front leader Mr. R.P. Salimath, B.A.,LL.B. President M.D.S.R. Assembly. The war front leader visited different villages of the state and is carrying on useful propaganda to counteract false rumorus for the purpose of preserving the morale of the people. A note embodying other details of the war effort of the state is here to appended.

FOOD-SHORTAGE AND SUPPLY OF FOOD - STUFFS-

Owing to the succession of the lean years and the failure of rains during this season the stock of grains had fallen short of the requirements and the situation had to be relieved by the importation of the grain from savanur and the nizam's dominions. Relief works had been started on a small scale to supply work to those who were in need and grain compensation also had been granted to lower subordinates. Recently, the Bombay government on the recommendation of the commission S.D. have permitted the transport of 500 bags of Jawar to

Mudhol the Darbar was taking up each and every possible step to mitigate the hardship caused by the failure of rains and shortage of foodstuffs. Prices of necessaries of life such as sugar, Kerosene, etc., had been controlled and presentation have been instituted against the harders of grain and against the law breakers in this respect. 15

FINANCIAL POSITION -

The financial of the state for the accounts of the state for the year 1940-41 were audited by Rao Shaheb D.N. Nagarkarli, B.A. Retired Assistant examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay Province, who found the accounts correctly maintained.

Sufficient progress has been made in the adjustment of the Tasalmat Advances which were out standing for the last about 30 years, and the outstanding amount had been brought down from Rs. 3,80,468/- to Rs. 3,29,464/- which now remains to be adjusted.

Trust funds amounting to Rs.8,005/- had now been deposited in the Mudhol Bank and they carry interest at 3%.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE METHOD OF FRAMING BUDGET ESTIMATE -

The same system of preparation of budget was being followed and no change was made there in.

SEPARATION OF THE PRIVY PURSE FROM THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS -

The amount provided for in the state Khasgi Budget is Rs. 54,186/-. This amount included expenses incurred on state paraphernalia, all allowances to dependents and the educational expenses of Shri Miror Rajasaheb. The amount spent by Shri Rani Saheba alone for her privy purse is Rs.800/- per month and Rs. 3,000/- annually for Mahableshwar expenses, So the amount spent by Shri Ranee Sahba for her privy purse was Rs12,600/- or say Rs.13,000/- which is hardly 5% of the states revenue,

which is quite in accord with the modern nations of curtailing the privy purse¹⁶.

"The Rajasaheb visited all parts of the state and looked personally into the well being of his subjects.

The resident Kolhapur and political agent S.M.C. States Lt. Col. Wood house C.I.E. paid his official annual visit to this state in November 1918 and the then Assistant political Agent S.M.C. Lieut Colonal C.F. Harold paid also his official annual visit to this state in February 1919. During their stay at Mudhol they visited the schools, Hospital and Jail.

Both the windows of late Shankrojirao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade of Machaknoor being incompetent the share of their estate continues to be under the management of the state. Similarly the landed property of Parwatrao Nanasaheb Ghorpade of Machaknoor has owing to his death, come under the management of the state during the minority of his son, Hanamantrao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade.

The Rajasaheb paid as contribution Rs.4,000/- four thousand for the imperial Indian War Relief Fund in May 1919.¹⁷

The Rajasaheb visited all parts of the state and looked personally into the well being of his subjects.

The Resident of Kolhapur and political agent S.M.C. states and the assistant political agent S.M.C. states, paid their official annual visits to this state in December 1919. During their stay at Mudhol the visited the schools, hospital and jail.

Both the windows of the late Shankarojirao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade of Machaknoo being incompetent the share of their estate continues to be under the management of the state. Similarly the landed property of Parvatrao Nanasaheb Ghorpade of Machaknow had owing to his death, gone under the management of the state during the minority of his son Hanmantrao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade.¹⁸

"The Rajasahebs name is Maloji rao Nanaasaheb.

His age is 37. He belongs to the high class Maratha Bhosle

Ghorpade family. He has one son about 12 years old. His name
is Jayasinghrao.

The Rajasaheb visited all parts of the state and looked personally in to the well being of his subjects.

The president Kolhapur and political agent S.M.C. state's and the assistant political agent S.M.C. state is paid their annual visit to this state the former in January 1921 and the latter in December 1920 respectively. During his stay at Mudhol the assistant political agent visited schools, Hospitals and jail while the political agent inspected the last two institutions.

Both the widows of the late Shankrojirao alias
Dajisaheb Ghorpade of Machaknur being in competent the share
of their estate continues to be under the management of the
state similarly the landed property of Parvatrao Nanasaheb
Ghorpade of Machaknur has owing to his death come under the

management of state during the minority of his son Hanamantrao alies of Dajisaheb Ghorpade. 19

The Rajasaheb's name is Malojirao Nanasaheb. His age is '38. He belongs to the high class Maratha Bhosle Ghorpade family. Government were pleased to recognize he hereditary title of Raja enjoyed by this family from olden times i.e. since the Adilshahi Dynasty by restoreing the same to the present ruler in the recent Birth day honors. The public are indebted to the government for this generous act on their part as the family is held in high esteem by them. He has one son about 13 year old. His name is Jayasingrao.

The Rajasaheb visited almost all parts of the state and looked personally in to the well being of his subjects.

The Resident Kolhapur and Political Agent S.M.C. States and the Assistant Political Agent S.M.C. States paid their official annual visits to this state in December 1921 during their stay at Mudhol the Assistant Political Agent visited the schools

hospitals and jail while the political agent inspected the last two institutions. Both the widows of be late Shankrojirao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade of Machaknur being incompetent the share of their estate continues to the under the management of the state. Similarly the landed property of Parvatrao Nanasaheb Ghropade of Machaknur has owing tohis death come under the management of the state during the minority of his son Hanamantrao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade.²⁰

The Rajasaheb's name is 2nd Lieut (Hony) Sir, Malojirao Venkatrao Ghropade K.C.I.E., His age is 39 years. He belongs to the high class Maratha Bhosale Ghorpade family and the family has been enjoying since the Adilshahi Dynasty the hereditary title of Raja. The Raja saheb was a member of chamber of princes in his own right. He has one son by name Shrimant Jayasingrao aged about 14 years. During the year under report the Raja saheb had one of the sadest bereavements of his life not less sad than the one he has had the misfortune to undergo three years back. His consort Smt.

lingering over three years She was much loved and revered in the state for her kind and generous disposition and her untimely death at the early age of 34 years is mourned throughout the state.

The Rajasaheb Visited almost all parts of the state and looked personally into the well being of his subjects. He had been to Kolhapur, Poona and Bombay during the year under report.

The Resident Kolhapur and the Political Agent, S.M.C. and the Assistant Political Agent S.M.C. state, paid their official annual visits to this state in December 1922. They visited the jail and hospital on the 3rd December.

Both the widows of his late Shankarrao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade of Machknur being incompetentthe share of their estate continues to be under the management of the State. Similarly the landed property of Parvatrao Nanasaheb Ghorpade of Machanknur, has owing to his death, come under the

management of the state, during the minority of his son Hanumantrao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade.²¹

The Ruler's name is 2nd Lieut (Hony) Sir, malojirao Venkatrao Ghorpade K.C.I.E., His age is 40 years. He belongs to the high class Maratha Bhonle Ghorpade family and the family has been enjoying since the Adilshahi Dynasty the hereditary title of Raja The Rajasaheb a member of the chamber of princes in his own right and has a permanent salute of 9 guns. He has one son by the name Shrimant Jaysingrao aged about 15 years.

The Rajasaheb visited almost all parts of the state and looked personally in to the well being of his subjects. He had been to the Kolhapur, Belgaum and Bombay during the year under report. While at Belgaum during the summer the Rajasaheb had been to the forest in the Kanara district for shooting.

The resident Kolhapur and Political Agent S.M.C.State and the Assistant Political Agent S.M.C. States,

paid their official annual visits to this state, the former in January 1924 and the latter in March 1924 respectively. During his stay at Mudhol the political Agent visited the hospital and the jail on 21st January 1924 and the assistant political agent paid visit to there institutions and also the schools on 6th March 1924.

Both the widows of the late Sankrojirao Alias Dajisaheb Gorpade of Machaknur being incompetent the share of their estate continues to be under the management of the state. Similarly the landed property of Parvatrao Nanasaheb Ghorpade of Machaknur has owing to his death come under the management of the state during the minority of his son Hanmant rao alias Dajisaheb Ghorpade.²²

The Rulers name is Lieut Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Ghorpade, K,C,I.E. his age is 52 years. He belongs to the Sisodia clan. His family is known in the Deccan Bhosle-Ghorpade. He belongs to high class Sisodia Kshatriya community. The family has been enjoying since the Adilshahi Dynasty the hereditary title of Raja. The Raja saheb is a member

of the chamber of princes of his own right and enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns.

The Rajasaheb had gone to foreign country for the sake of his health in July and returned in October with appreciable improvement in helth.

During the absence of Rajasaheb Yuvaradni Smt. Laxmidevi Sahebraje Ghorpade the daughter-in-law of the Raja saheb administered the state with the help of the council of administration.

The Raja saheb's health continued to be indifferent during the year under report.

Princes Bhairavasing the heir apparent who is seven year old enjoy good health during the year under report, the Prince is now sent to England for his education.

The administration of the state is being conducted by a council of administration with Smt.Sakal Saubhagyawati Rani saheb as regent owing to ill health the Rani Saheb has been advised to stay in Bornbay under the medical treatment. So to carry on the administration, The Raja saheb has made the above arrangement. The regent administered the affairs of the state with the assistant of council of administration.

The Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor was observed in the state as usual during the year under report. All offices and schools were closed.

The agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur paid a visit to this state in the month of December. He visited all the public institutions during his stay of two days.²³

It is sad to record here with feelings of profound sorrow the sudden demise the late ruler Lt. Sir Malojirao alias Nanasaheb Ghorpade K.C.I.E. Rajasaheb of Mudhol. It may be recalled that the late Rajasaheb was suffering from diabetes and keeping very indifferent health since 1931 A.D. and was staying in Bombay for medical treatment. He had gone in July 1935 to Germany, Austria and England to consult medical experts and get the treatment lined out by them. He returned after a short stay of two months with appreciable improvement in health being benefited by the change of climate. The improvement however was of temporary nature his health again gave way and grew orse day by day and he gave up all hopes of recovery. This continued ill health practically rendered it impossible for the Raja shoulder the heavy responsibilities Saheb to of administration of the state. He therefore decided to retire and take complete rest which was badly needed. Accordingly, in consultation with the resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, the late Rajasaheb submitted a memorial to His Excellency the crown representative in august 1937 conveying a request for permission to abdicate the Gadi in favour of his minor son Shri Bhairavsingji and to establish a council of regency to carry on the administration of the state owing to indifferent health. At the urgent request of the late Rajasaheb, Government were pleased to grant him permission to abdicate and sanction the formation of a council of regency, the Rani saheb abdicated and was succeeded by his minor son Shri Bharavsingji on the 9th November 1937 on which day a formal darbar was held and the secretary to the resident for Kolhapur. On the behalf of the resident, announced the abdication of the late Rajasaheb, and the consequent succession of Shri Raja Bhairvsinghji to the Gadi of Mudhol.

It was quite unfortunate that the late Rajasaheb did not live long enough to enjoy his well-earned rest. As fate would have it, he was snatched away from his subjects by the cruel hand of death on the 14th November 1937 only four days after his abdication. His heart was seriously deranged on the 13th November 1937 early in the morning. He immediately wired to the Dewan and Rani saheb and called them to Bomaby, but before they could reach, he succumbed to that fatal disease on the 14th November 1937 at 4.30 AM This unexpected sad news come as a great shock to the subjects and a gloom of despair was cast over the whole state, The Ranisaheb with the Diwan

reached Bombay on the 14th at 11; AM after the sorrowful occurrence, The heart rendering grief of the Rani Saheba knew no bounds. The body of the late Raja Saheb was cremated with due pomp and ceremony amidst the be wailings of thousands of his subjects who had assembled there from all quarters to have the last glimpse of their beloved ruler. His Highness the Chatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur and the Raja saheb of Jamkhandi attend the funeral, Messages of condolences were received from numerous relatives and rulers of states.

The minor Raja who was studying in England returned to Mudhol on the 9th January 1938. A religious ceremony installing the minor Raja on Gadi was performed on the 7th March 1938. The Resident Col. Murphy and his secretary Captain Bazalgette and representative from the states of Udaypur and Kolhapur attended the ceremony.

Owing to the minority of the Ruler, the administration of the state is being conducted by a council of

Regency, Shri Parvatidevi Rani saheba being bought the Regent and President of the council.²⁴

The present Raja was born in 1884 and invested with full powers in 1904. Every department of state receives his personal attention. He was the first in this part of the country to make primary education free, and he takes a keen interest in agriculture, experiments on modern lines being conducted under his personal guidance. In recognition of his good work the Government has been pleased to center on him a hereditary salute of nine.

The Raja enjoys all the rights, privileges and honors of a full power ruler.²⁵

Vankatrao Raja his all departments of the state received his personal attention and he is one of the first rulers in this part of the country to make primary education free. Realising the Rajasaheb has taken a very keen interest in the study of agricultural conditions prevailing in the state and for some years

has been conducting numerous experiments under his personal guidance to ascertain which of the improved modern methods and implements of agriculture are best suited to his subjects. He lived a quiet and unostentatious life and devotes the major portion of the income of the state to useful administrative schemes for the benefit of these subjects. In recognition of his good work and of the personal care which he bestows on this task of rulership, government has conferred upon him a hereditary dynastic salute of nine guns.

In the order of precedence he was the first chief in the Kolhapur Agency. He enjoyed all the rights, privileges and honors of a second class prince and had the power of life and death over his subjects. The state maintained a regular and well equipped infantry of 120 soldiers as a state force.

During the great European war the Rajasaheb offered his services to the British Government in order that the Ghorpade family might once again demonstrate its loyalty and its devotion to its suzerain power. He was taken on active military

service to Egypt as a lieutenant of the British forces and as a member of the Indian. Expeditionary force, He also placed the entire resources of this state at the disposal of Government and inspired his subjects to join the ranks of those who were fighting for the great cause for which he had himself enlisted. The personal services rendered by him to his state and his country, resulted in His majesty the king Emperor best owing upon him the honor of K.C.I.E. in 1920 A.D.

He has one son; Shrimant Jayasinghrao aged 20 years, who after matriculating in 1927 was given administrative training at Mudhol. He was sent to Mysore state to study administrative methods there and was now studying at the Deccan college at Poona.²⁶

MUDHOL MUNICIPALITY -

Mudhol now a taluka in Bijapur district was a princely state in the Bombay Karnatak region and after Independence it was merged in the Bombay State. In November

1956, Mudhol taluka in Bijapur district along with other areas came under the administrative control of Mysore State.

The municipality at Mudhol was established in 1872.

Till 1921, the Dewan of the state was the ex-officio president and members were nominated by the state government.

In the year 1921 the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 was made applicable to Mudhol when statutory provisions were put into force. The first election was held in 1932 and since then councillrs are being elected periodically. The last elections were held in March 1960. The total number of councilors now is 15. Two seats were reserved for women and one for the scheduled castes. There were five wards in the municipal area. The president and the vice-president were elected by the councillrs.

The Mudhol Municipality will continued to have fifteen members on its council as per the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 which had come into effect from 1st of April 1965.

As the Educational Institutions were under the control of the District School Board, the municipality pays contribution annually to the board according to the primary education Act.

The Maternity Ward at Mudhol was under Government Control. A recreation park had been set up by the municipality.

A Children's Park was proposed to be constructed on a two acre plot generously donated by Rajamata Rani Parvatidevi Ghorpade.

A Public Park was being formed at Uskin Maidan which had been purchased by Government for Rs.2,500/-. There were 300 street electric lights and 333 private connections in the place in October 1965. There were also 8 mercury vapur lamps fixed up in important corners. Electricity was first supplied to this place on 1st of January 1963.

Six bore wells had been dug in the area. There was adequate supply of water to the people. There was no tap water supply to this town.

The main roads in the town had been asphalted.

There were 31 employees in the health and sanitation section of the municipality.

The Health Inspector used to maintaining the births and deaths register and the vaccinator attached to the public health department attended to the vaccination work in the town.

The municipality had credited Rs. 44,000 to Government for conducting survey work in Mudhol town and the work was proposed to be taken up shortly.1961-62 to 1964-65 are given below-

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	1,60,639	1,57,717
1962-63	1,39,111	1,50,727
1963-64	1,73,085	1,46,811
1964-65	1,40,654	1,94,918

The area of the municipality is 0.80 square miles and the population in 1961 was 12,100.

MALOJI RAO: PRESIDENT OF MARATHA SIKSHAN PARISHAD KOREGAON (1925)

The Satyashodhak Samaj Founded by Mahatma Phule in 1873 was the first institution to spread education among he backward classes in rural areas of Maharashtra. The second institution that worked for the spread of education among the Marathas was the "Deccan Maratha Association Founded by Gangarambhau Mhaske " at Poona in 1885.²⁷ The work of Gangarambhau Mhaske and the Deccan Maratha Association paved the way for the establishment of the Maratha Educational conference. The Maratha Education conference was founded in

the year 1907. The first "Maratha Education Conference" was held in the same year at Dharwad.²⁸

Maloji-III was a great admirer of education. He knew that "knowledge is power" Therefore in his state as well as even outside of the state he worked a lot for the spread of education among Maratha community and other backward classes.

In this conference he was selected its president. The special feature of the session was that the president shed light on the importance of women education, In his presidential address the Maharaja of Mudhol said that female education is not beneficial only to women but could serve the purpose of all. This was a rare attitude in a native ruler like Maloji-III²⁹

MALOJI AS A PATRON OF EUCATION & LITERATURE

Maloji-Ill's period (1900-1937) was an important period in every field. The economic condition of the states was not prosperous, as most of the land was dry and famine stricken.

Even though his economic resources were limited, Maloji-III gave donations to various educational institutions as well as to needy persons. There are some documents which throw light on the liberality and charity of Maloji-III.

He donated Rs. 6500 to Maratha Sikshan Parishad.

He also donated Rs. 4000 to Satara Maratha Vidyaprasarak

Samaj and Rs. 2500 to Maratha Shikshan Parishad.

Bharat Ithihas Sanshodak Mandal at Poona was founded by V.K. Rajwade, Maloji-III had close relations with B.I.S.M. and gave same hysterical Papers to Mandal. He also extended monetary help to B.I.S.M. Poona, He also donated Rs.5000 to Bharat Ithihas Sanshodak Mandal, for writing the biography of Shivaji the great. He was also patron of B.I.S.Mandal Poona and gave Rs.1250 to Mandal. Not only this but he encouraged helped. Shri Apte writes the history of Mudhol state, which was one of the monumental works at Maloji-III³⁰.

ESTIMATE OF MALOJI-III

In brief Maloji-III was rare type of ruling prince, extremely virtuous in private life, a perfect gentleman redy o do good to all. He yielded to none in his loyalty to the British throne. His sense of duty was supreme and as a true Maratha he typified all the virtues of his maternal race. He was extremely regular and punctual in his habits, strenuous in his work, accessible to all the poor and rich alike and every ready to redress the grievances of his subjects. By his exemplary life, he leaves a memory which will be long cherished by his subjects and friends a like.

Thus as the head of the Mudhol for 33 years Malojill proved a very progressive and sympathetic ruler, zealous and untiring in his efforts to advance the moral and material well being of his subjects. He made education free and compulsory sorry throughout the state in 1924. In his private life Maloji-III was amiable and courteous and was loved by all who came in contact with him.

He was succeeded by his elder surviving son Bhairvasing.

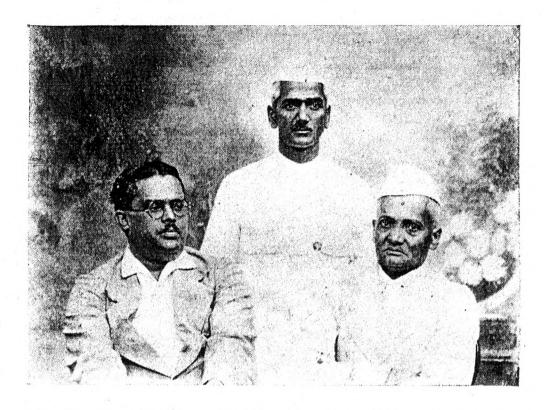
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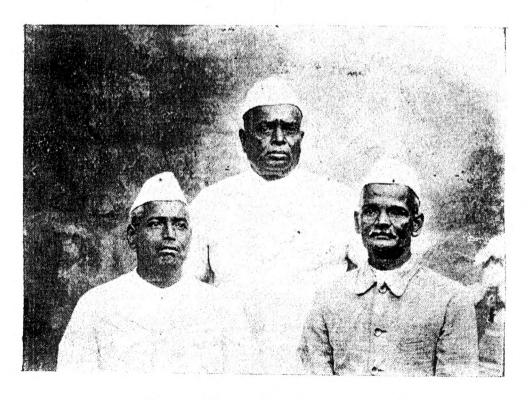
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मुधोळ संस्थानांतील कार्यकर्त



डॉ ह अ देसाई, रा भी सोन्नद, वि अ मसुरकर



रा त कड़ी, भी ह बेळगल, ह भी कड़ी

CHAPTER-VI

MUDHOL STATE AFTER 1937 A.D.
AND FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN
MUDHOL STATE

CHAPTER VI

MUDHOL STATE AFTER 1937 A.D. FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN 1 MUDHOL STATE:

Maloji Raje after reigning more than 33 years, suddenly died and was succeeded by his minor son Shri Bhairavsinghji on the 9th November 1937 A.D. the day when a formal darbar was held and the secretarn to the resident for Kolhapur, on behalf of the resident, announced the abduction of the late Raja sahib, and the consequent succession of Shri Raja Bhairvasinghji to the Gadi of Mudhol.

It was quiet unfortunate that the late Rajasaheb did not live long enough to enjoy his well earned rest. As fate would have the 14 November 1937 A.D.only four days after his abdication. The minor Raja who was studying in England returned to Mudhol on the 9th January 1938 A.D. a religious

ceremony installing the minor Raja on the Gadi, was performed on the 7th March 1938 A. D. The Resident Col. Murphy and his secretary capital Bazalgette and representatives from the states of Udaipur and Kolhapur attended the ceremony.

Owing to the minority of the ruler, the administration of the state was being conducted by the council of Regency, Shri Parvatidevi Rani Saheb being the regent and president of the council.

Owing to Bhairavsinghji's minority, the administration of the state was being conducted by a council of Regency, with Shrimant Parvatidevi Rani Saheb as Regent and president of the council and three other members with a view to gain further efficiency in the administration, a change was effected in the constitution in March 1940 A.D. by creating the new post of an advisor to the Regent Ranisaheb.

The Regency council headed by Rani Paravati Devi administrated the Mudhol State up to 1947 A.D.

Bhairavasingh assumed the power of the state on 10 July 1947A.D. as he became major. But at the same time freedom movement was in full swing.

FREDOM MOVEMENT IN MUDHOL STATES:

The progress of the nationalist movement forms the most important feature in Indian History. This freedom movement or war of independence can be divided into 2 phases.

- i) The war of Independence of 1857 A.D.
- ii) The struggle for freedom or Freedom

 Movement in India from 1885 A.D. to 1947

 A.D.

This first phase can be interpreted as the war of independence because that movement held between Native rulers and British east India Company. In that struggle they had

used powerful arms and ammunitions in by each side. That struggle had as a war which like held in history. But in second phase it is different because this movement is held by people. In this movement people organized some organizations like Indian National Congress and others. Under the banners of these organisation or Associations they struggled. They did not use any banners of native states. So we may call this as a movement or a struggle, not a war.

The rulers of native states or people of India struggled for freedom to India from 1857 A.D. to 1947 A.D., even before that in 1857 A.D. we can trace the independence war had done by Huder Ali and his son Tippu Sultan in the South India.

SUCCESSION OF BHAIRAVSINGH:

The Administrative Report at the Mudhol State gives the following account of the death of Malojirao and succession of Bhairavsing.

"It is sad to record here with feelings of profound sorrow the sudden demise of the late ruler Lt. Sir Malojirao alias Nanasheb Ghorpade, K.C.I.E. Raja saheb of Mudhol. It may be recalled that the late Raja Saheb was suffering from diabetes and keeping very indifferent health since 1931 A.D. and was staying in Bombay for medical treatment. He had gone in July 1935 A.D.to Germany, Austria and England to Consult Medical experts and goats the treatment lined out by them. He returned after a short stay of 2 months with appreciable improvement in health, being benefited by the change of climate. The improvement however, was of a temporary nature, his health again gave way and grew worse day by day and he gave up all hopes of complete recovery. This continued ill health practically rendered it impossible for the Raja saheb to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of the administration of the state. He therefore decided to retire and take complete rest which was badly needed. Accordingly, in consultation with the resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan states, the late Raja saheb submitted a memorial to his Excellency to crown representative in August 1937 A.D. converying a request for permission to abdicate the

Gadi in favors of this minor son Shri Bhairavsingh and to establish a council of Regency to carry on the administration of the state, owing to indifferent health. At the urgent request of the late Raja Saheb Government were pleased to grant him permission to abdicate and sanction the formation of a council of regency, the Ranisaheb Saheba being the regent and the president of the council. The Raja abdicated and was succeeded by his minor son Shri Bharavsinghji on the 9th November 1937 A.D. on which day a formal darbar was held and the secretary to the resident for Kolhapur, on be half of the resident, announced the abdication of the late Raja saheb, the consequent succession of Shri Raja Bhairvsinghji to the Gadi of Mudhol.

It was quite unfortunate that the late Raja saheb did not live long enough to enjoy his well earned rest. As fate would have it, he was snatched away from his subjects by the cruel hand of death on the 14th November 1937 A.D. only four days after his abdication. The heart rending grief of the Ranisaheba Knew no bounds. The body of the late Raja saheb was

removed in a motor car from Bombay to Mudhol where it was cremated with due pomp and ceremony amidst the be wailings of thousands of his subjects who had assembled there from all quarters to have the last glimpse of their beloved ruler. His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja saheb of Kolhapur and the Raja saheb of Jamkhandi attended the funeral. Messages of condolences were received from numerous relatives and rulers of several states.¹

MINORITY OF BHAIRAVSINGH - I:

The minor Raja who was studying in England returned to Mudhol on the 9th January 1938 A.D. A religious ceremony installing the minor Raja on the Gdi, was performed on the 7th March 1938 A.D. The resident col. Murphy and his secretary Captain Bazalgette and representatives from the states of Udaipur and Kolhapur, attended the ceremony. Raja Bhairavsinghji sailed for England on the 21st March 1938 A.D. to resume his studies²

The Regent Ranisaheba evidenced keen and active interest in the administration of the state and had been closely associating herself with the women's activities and war efforts in the state.

The minor Rajasaheb who had now entered on his 17th year has been continuing his studies at the Doon School Dehradun and has shown satisfactory progress at the school, both in his studies and games. Arrangement had also been made to teach at home both Marathi and Kannada languages during his school vacation. Opportunities were also being taken to acquaint him with the conditions in village life and to bring in social contact with his subjects.

The Birth day of His Majesty, the King Emperor was observed in the state as usual. Flags were flown on all the civil buildings on the day.

As in the preceding year, the anniversary of the Armistice Day was celebrated in the state by complete and solemn cessation of all the work for a couple of minutes, precisely at 11 a.m. on the 11th November 1943 A.D. and 1944 A.D. in commemoration of the event.

The political relations of the state with the paramount power continue to be very cordial as ever.

This movement made considerable head way under the guidance of the National war front leader Rao Saheb R.P. Salimath, B.A., LL.B., M.D.S.R. Assembly, Mudhol. The leader, the Publicity Officer of the state and the sub leaders visited different villages in the state and addressed several meetings. The national war front including the publicity office had been carrying on useful propaganda work for stimulating war efforts and counter-acting false rumors for the purpose of preserving the moral of the people.

The units of the civil guards organized during the year 1942-43 A.D. had done remarkable duty. It took part in watching the distribution of sugar and kerosene and also

assisted the police and detecting the offences committed under various control orders. The unit was disbanded on 16-3-1945 A.D.

The Darbar had introduced legislation on the lines of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation Act 1925 A.D.) conferring certain specified conditions, in respect of legal proceedings in the states court. Similarly the durbar have issued a Jahirnama granting remission of the court fees leviable under the Art 11,12 and 12A of Schedule I of the court Fee's Act, 1870 in respect of persons subject to the (British Naval Discipline) Act 1934 (LXXIV of 1934) the British Army Act, the British Air Force Act, the Indian Army Act 1911 (VIII of 1922) or the Indian Air Force Act 1932 (XIV of 1932) who were killed or died of wounds under certain specified conditions.³

CHIEF EVENTS THE CEREMONY OF SHRIMANT RAJASAHEB:

The most prominent and noteworthy feature during the year 1943-44 A.D. was the function of "Tila Ceremony" (Betrothal ceremony) of Shrimant Bhairavsinhji Maharaj. The Tila ceremony took place on the 11th July 1953-A grand Durbar was held in the old palace which was preceded by a big procession. The Resident Col. Edwards accompanied by Mrs. Edwards graced the occasion by their presence. The principle guests from Rajkot State officials, Manakaris, Shilledars, Inamdars and prominent subjects of the state were present at the Durbar and in the presence of the distinguished gathering the Tila Ceremony took place.

On this joyous occasion 3 convicts from the State Jail were released and sentences of 21 prisoners were reduced. In the evening on 11-7-45 A.D. variety Entertainment in aid of the Red-Cross Fund was performed Shrimant

Rajasaheb, Resident and his party and distinguished guests from Rajkot attended the show.

His Excellency the Crown Representative was pleased to confer the title of "Dewan Bahadur" on Rao Bahadur A.N. Pradhan, Adviser to the Regent Ranisaheba in the New years Honors list in 1944 A.D. This is an unique Honor in the history of the state and a well deserved appreciation of Rao Bahadur Pradhan's loyal and devoted services to the Regent Ranisaheba and the State.⁴

OPINING CEREMONY OF SHRI SARASWATI SLATE FACTORY:

The important event that took place at the beginning of the year 1944-45 A.D. was the opening ceremony of a slate factory at Lokapur. The opening ceremony was performed on the 10th July 1044 A.D. at the hands of Shrimant Rajkumar Manaharsinhaji, the Yuvarajsaheb of Rajkot in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. The Regent

Ranisaheba and Shri Rajasaheb were present. Prince Manaharsinhaji made a short speech befitting the occasion and expressed the hope that this new enterprise would serve as an incentive to further development of industries in the state, and wished every success to the newly started enterprise.

The Resident Col. Edwards accompanied by Mrs.Edwards and with his secretary Mr. Parkes again visited Mudhol on the 30th July 1944 A.D. During the short sojourn of the resident a Darbar for the purpose of investiture ceremony of the title of Dewan Bahadur was held and the sanad sandal and the badge of the title of "Dewan Bahadur" was presented to the Dewan Bahadur A.N. Pradhan by the resident at the Darbar at the resident Mr. J.H. Thompson visited Mudhol on 24th November 1944 A.D. The main function that took place during his visit was the opening ceremony of a newly constructed Bridge over Sankappa Nala on Mudhol Lokapur Road. The opening ceremony was performed by the resident on 25th November 1944 A.D. As the ceremony was performed by Mr. Thompson a proposal was made to name the bridge as "

Thompson Bridge" and the resident was good enough to permit the Durbar to name the bridge after him and the bridge was so named.

The resident also paid a visit to the Slate Factory at Kokapur which had been recently started.

His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to confer the title of 'Raosaheb' on Mr. R.P. Salimath, the president of M.D.S.R. Assembly in the new years honours list in 1945 A.D. and Indian Police Medal was awarded to Mr. P.B. Aghaw, Chief Police Officer of the State. These events mark their loyal devotion to duty and a desire to do public good.⁵

INAM COMMISSION:

With a view to remove the grievances of the Inamdars caused to them by the Late Rajasaheb's orders which were alleged to have been passed arbitrarily on the authority of

certain Jahirnamas, 'the Inam Commissioners' Court was established in April 1941 A.D. to enquire into all such cases.

Mr. J.R. Kinikar, B.A., Retired Deputy Collector, Bombay provincial service and Mr.V.C. Garawad, M.A.,LL.B. District and Sessions Judge, Mudhol State were appointed as Inam Commissioners to do this tremendous and complicated work.

Since the establishment of this tribunal numerous Inam cases including heirship inquiries and appeals of long standing and arrears of other works which lying in heaps in the record room and several other offices, had been received by this court for disposal.⁶

THE ACCOUNT FOR 1938 - 39 A.D.:

The ruler's name is Bhairavsinghji Malojirao Ghropade. He is a minor 10 years of age, and is studying in England in form V under the supervision and guardianship of

Col. Anson, Principal "Doon house" west gate on sea, and progressing well in his studies. He enjoyed good health during the year under report. He succeeded to the Gadi on the 9th November 1937 A.D. on the abdication of his late father Sir Malojirao Ghorpade, the late Raja Saheb of Mudhol. He belongs the hereditary title of Raja since the Adilshai dynasty and is known in the Deccan as 'the Bhonsale Ghorpade' family.

Owing to the minority of the Ruler, the administration of the state is being conducted by a council of Regency with Shri Parvatidevi Rani saheba as the Regent and President of the council.

The birth day of His Majesty the King-Emperor was observed in the state as usual during the year under report all offices and schools remained closed on the day as a mark of respect. As in the preceding year the anniversary of the armistice day was celebrated in the state by observance of complete and solemn session of all work for a couple of

minutes; precisely at 11 A.M. on the 11th November of 1938 A.D. in commemoration of the event.⁷

THE MUDHOL STATE SUBJECTS REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Three sessions of the Assembly were held during the year under report:-

Mr. Mallapa Dundappa, Ghattanatti of Mahalingpur vice-president presided over the first session when the Assembly budget, prepared by Mr. R.B. Sonnad, Chairman of the budget committee, was presented by Mr. Konnur. The deficit was made up by counting upon the utilesatin of accumulated balance due to the Assembly from the state.

The same session witnessed the election of Mr. R.B. Sonnad as the president of the Mudhol state subjects, representative assembly.

In the second session resolutions were passed conveying hearty congratulations to Shri Regent Rani Saheba of Mudhol for her gracious notification of the 5th August 1938 A.D. granting temporary reduction of survey assessment for the relief of agriculturists and abolition of the liability to income tax of incomes ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 999.

The adoption of Kannad as the medium of instruction in Primary Schools gave an impetus to primary education and the number of schools and students increased by nearly 1½ times the figure for the last year, thus a beginning was made to spread literacy in the villages.

The general elections of the assembly took place in April when a majority of the members were returned uncontested these though his elections were hotly contested at a few centers.

The important business transected at the third and the last session of the assembly was the election of the new

president Mr. R.P. Salimath, B.A., LL.B. and that of the vicepresident Mr. S.S. Patil, pleader.⁸

CONDITION OF MUDHOL STATE IN 1943 A.D.

The administrative report of Mudhol state for the year 1942-43 A.D. furnishes the following important information about the condition of Mudhol in 1942-43 A.D.

"The present Rajasaheb Srimant Bhairavsingh Malojirao Ghorpade, is a minor (14 years of age). He succeeded to the Gadi on the 9th November 1937 A.D. on the abdication of his late father Sir Malojirao Ghorpade, the late Rajasaheb of Mudhol. Owing to his minority, the administration of the state is being conducted by a council of Regency, with shrimant Parvatidevi Ranisaheba as Regent and President of council, the Diwan as the Vice-President of the council, and three other members. The post of the Advisor to the Regent Ranisaheba is revived in the year under report, and Rao Bahadur A.N. Pradhan is appointed to hold this high office.

The regent Rani Saheba evidnces keen and active interest in the administration of the state and has been closely associating herself with the women's activities and war efforts in the state.

The minor Rajasaheb who entered his 14th year has been confining his studies at the Doon School, Dehra Dun and has shown very satisfactory progress at the school both in his studies and games, arrangements have also been made to teach him at home both in Marathi and Kannad languages during the school vacations. Also opportunities are being taken to acquaint him with the condition in village life and to bring him into social contact with his subjects⁹

IMPORTANT EVENTS

WAR EFFORTS -

On the out break of the war, the Darbar placed all the resources of the state at the disposal of His Majesty's

7

Government and made contributions to the various war funds including the Red cross and also invested money in the defense loans a detailed statement showing the war efforts of the state up to the end of the year under report is given in Appendix X.

RECRUITING-

The Darbar gave about 66 recruits to the Indian Army in this year 80 as to make the total of 231 men enlisted since the out break of war. This total is exclusive of the number recruited by recruiting authorities other than the A.R.O. Kolhapur. In order to stimulate further recruiting, the Darbar continued to grant the allowance of Rs.2 'per month to the family or near relation of the recruit as long as he remained on the active service out of India. The recruiting work in the state was done chiefly by the chief police officer who was granted asana in recognition of the valuable assistance rendered by him.¹⁰

THE WOMEN'S KNITTING WORK PARTY-

A special feature of the year under report was the inauguration of a "Ladies Knitting Work Party" under the auspices of the Regent Ranisaheba who has been taking keen and personal interest in the making of various useful article such as knitted sweaters, napkins, stockings etc. for providing comforts to the fighting forces. Under inspiration given by the Regent Ranisahbeba many ladies had been showing enthusiasm and interest in this work.

PUBLICITY OFFICE-

The publicity office which was established in the month of July 1940 A.D. had been carrying on useful propaganda work for advancing the war efforts and further acts as an organ for disseminating correct and authentic war news in addition to the publication of suitable cultural articles in Kannad. Mr. V.C. Garwad, M.A., LL.B. was appointed as

Publicity Officer of the sate the details of the publication issued by this office are shown at Appendix X.

THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT -

This movement was making considerable head way under the guidance of the national war front leader Mr. R.P. Salimath, B.A., L.L.B., president, M.D.S.R. Assembly, the leader, the publicity officer of the state and addressed several meetings. The national war front including the publicity been carrying on useful propaganda work for stimulating war efforts and counteracting false rumors for the purpose of preserving he morale of the people.

CIVIL-GUARDS -

There civil-guards units were organized at the town of Mudhol, Mahalingpur and Lokapur with a strength of 25, 25 and 10 men respectively. The district Magi strate was the controller of the Civil-guards and A.R.P. organization. A batch

of 6 persons consisting of officials and non officials was sent to the Kolhapur A.R.P., training class and later, the science teacher Mr. B.S. Torgalkar, B.Sc. was deputed to Bombay for the A.R.P. Training course and he successfully qualified himself for the course by passing the prescribed examination.¹¹

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN NATIVE STATES & MUDHOL IN 1857 A.D.-

The war of independence in 1857 A.D. or Muting of 1857 A.D, the terrible British troops and native states is called the Mutiny of scopes and also termed as Nanagardi by the then British commanders. But in reality the events were the uprising of native states to overthrow the British from India and therefore in reality is the first war of independence it kindled the flame of along drawn struggle in 1857 A.D. which ultimately saw the setting of the sun on British Empire on the horizon of Indian subcontinent on 15-8-1947 A.D.

The actual event of 1857 A.D. started on 23rd January 1857 A.D. and ended in December 1858 A.D. 12 During this period lord Conning was the Governor General of British India However, the seeds of unrest were sown by the actions repressive measures taken during the Governorship of Lord Dalhousie from 1848 A.D. to 1856 A.D. He decided to spread the British Empire to every nook and corner of India and therefore he passed "Doctrine of Lapse" which doctrine was used to super seed the native sates who did not have the heir apparent. Lord Dalhousie also adopted several suppressive and discriminative measures to annex the native state under British rule. Under these protects the native states of Satara which was the seat of Maratha Empire was annexed in 1948 A.D. Another cause was that the permission for adoption was granted to Gangadharrao Nivalkar the ruler of Zansi and even though the adoption ceremony was performed in the very presence of British Resident of Zansi, after death of Gangadharrao that adoption was considered illegal. Therefore Rani Laxmibai the widow of Gangadhar Rao joined her hands with Nanasaheb Peshwa against the British rule. In south India

when the Navab ofArcot died without having issue, his state was annexed. It was also one of the main causes of mutiny of 1857 A.D. in India.¹³

During the said period of uprising against the British the native rulers in northern India and Bengal played a prominent rule. The annexation of their states and cancellation of pension by the doctrine of laps provided this spark which triggered the flames of general uprising by the native states ruler all over India.

CONFISCATION OF MUDHOL ARMS IN 1857 A.D.

Sometimes after the uprising of the Kolhapur regiment the British authorities were seriously considering plans to disarm the people in the southern Maratha country under the direct control of the British and under the government of the Feudatory chiefs and Kolhapur territories Mr. Rose the collector of Satara acquainted the Bombay Government in his letter No.

61 dated 23rd October 1857 A.D. with the measures adopted by Mr. Rose and the Political commissioner Kolhapur was the publication of identical proclamation.

PROCLAMATION -

"All Jahagirdars and others are hereby informed that if there be concealed in villages or places under their control gun powder, shots, bullets and rockets, guns, jungees, muskets carbines, pistols. Spears swards, daggers and other warlike arms and stores, it behaves each one to institute inquiry and to make note of the propagation, failing which if it should be discovered that any arms or such materials of war be concealed or retained without permission, the offender will render himself liable to be dealt with as an enemy of the Government.

Those possessing guns, swords, muskets and war stores of weapons without having reported the same must do so within the prescribed interval sending in list of the things

each may wish to keep to the government authority to whom he is subject, when permission to relating such as any be deemed suitable will be given.

Whoever, after expiration of one month shall find the concealment of arms or materials of war in any place and gives truthful intelligence of the fast to the government shall receive reward in proportion to his merit up to their all value. Let all take notice of this proclamation.

The proclamation in respect of Kolhapur and the feudatories of southern Maratha country was signed by G.L. Jacob, the political commissioner of Kolhapur on receipt/arrival of Mr. Rose who was the Magistrate of Satara's letter No.61 dated 23rd October 1857 A.D. the Bombay government conveyed their approval in their letter No. 2675 dated 4th November 1857 A.D. ¹⁴

BEDAS HALAGALI-

As, already started the mutiny of 1857 A.D. was spread all over India and surrounding of Mudhol State a number of other events took place. The Halagali event created special future in the history Halagali is a small village in Mudhol state a few miles away from Mudhol town.

Halagali was a village predominantly inhabited by Bedas or hunters, every one of whom had kept fire arms for hunting as well as protection. The disarmament Act of 1857 A.D. required the registration of all arms and permitted no person to retain arms without license. This was too much for the freedom loving Beads of Halagali and every one of them refused to submit to the ordere issued under that act soon they started propaganda and the Beads of the surrounding villages like Budni, Mantur and Algundi began to pour into Halagali with all their arms. Even the matter was reported to the British authorities, Lt. Col. Malcolm sent a force under Lt. Kerr to the scene of the revolt When all efforts to win over the Beads by

peaceful methods failed, on the 29th November 1857 A.D. The village was surrounded and the inhabit ants were summoned to lay down their arms and surrender. The Beads refused and in the severe fight that followed, many Beads, died a heroic death fighting to the last and several were taken prisoners. The village was sent on fire when the Bedas were said to have suffered a veritable hell. Accordingly to Malcolm himself, who admits that the Bedas gave a though fight, at least a hundred persons died during the conflict, Malcolm returned to Kaladagi with 290 prisoners thirteen of the imprisoned Bedas were publicly executed at Mudhol on the 11th December and six others at Halgali three days later.¹⁵

THE STORY OF BREED REVOLT AT HULGULLY (P.D. VOLUME 24 OF 1857 A.D. PAGES 257 TO 295)

POLITICAL AGENT'S REPORT -

A letter from G.B. Seton Kerr, Political Agent - Magistrate of Belgaum to H.L. Anderson, Secretary to the Government of Bombay dated 15th December, 1857 A.D.

"The insurrection seems to me to have a risen from several causes the first of which is an (idea), now become some what prevalent that the English Government can be opposed successfully. The retention of arms by the Berud tribe the desire of retaining them, the intrigues of certain disaffected parties and the manner in which the late Raja and the Mudhol authorities have given way for a series of years to the Hulgulee Beruds, have also contributed to the recent outbreak. The immediate cause of it was the order given to the Hulgulee people to register their arms, an order which they knew was the precursor of another for the surrender of arms by all who might not receive a license to retain them.

Instructions regarding the registry of arms in the state of Mudhol and that no person is allowed to retain arms without a license were issued in October and by the 10th

November the measures had been carried in few villages with regard to Hulguilee the carbharee states that he knew the Beruds at that village to be a turbulent and unruly set and before issuing any order he therefore sent on the 11th November for Berud Jamadar of the village and gave him an arm license for himself and was told to send the same to all sundaes in the same manner with the arms to have them registered and licenses given none of them came.

On the 15th of November the Karbharee sent a carcoon named Ram Rao Bhoojung to order the sundees to come with their arms to Mudhol for registry. But the office stated that they neither would have their arms registered nor allow any of Be karee Beruds to be disarmed also they were behaving in a turbulent manner. ¹⁶

On 22nd Karbharee sent Bheem Rao Anant Gharpurre a Mankurree of the Raja with two other Marathas and NaroRamchandra Potnees, to Hulgullee, to endeavour tobring the Beruds to listen and ask them to represent the reasons of the objection to registry in Mudhol cutcherry. Bheem Rao was so opposed in the village that the Beruds threatened him to death, but in the end they thrust him out of village. On next day morning Appa Arekuree was sent to Hulgullee but Gudgia Jemadar and about two hundred Beruds treated him much in the same way s they treated Bheem Rao. On 24th and 25th Bheem Rao, the Bukshee and the Potnees were to settle the problem but found all their efforts were useless. They came back to Mudhol and reported all to the carbharee. He sent Veerhunma Naik of Bhuntnoore tosee if he could tranquillize the rotors. But the result was the same.

On 27th a message came to Karbharee from Lieut.

Colonel Malcom that he had from Mr. W.H. Stavelock regarding

Bund or arm assemblage at Hulgullee. The people there had

decided not to register the arms.

The Karbharee also learnt on he same day that the sundees of Boodnee and Muntoor had joined those of Hullogullee and he reported the fact to lieu-colonel Malcolm

adding that Algoondee Beruds had also gone to Hulgliee and that he could not ascertain their intention for they would not admit his agents.

The old servants of the state advised the Karbharee not to do any thing but to wait for assistance. So on 29th the orders were issued regarding the registry to be insisted on. In the meantime Lieut. Keer with the Bijapoore Detachment of the southern Maratha Horse approached Hulagullee immediately attacked by the insurgents¹⁷

At daybreak in the morning of the 30th Lieut. And Adjutant La Touch reinforced Lieut. Keer with 160 men and insurgents were then driven from the hills on the north-west into the village with considerable loss. Shortly after this Lieut. Colonel Malcolm, in company with Mr. W.H. Havelock the 1st Assistant Magistrate reached the scene of action and took command. He dismounted a few so wars to occupy a ruined tower commanding the west side of the village from the North and others advanced over the tops of the houses, some of 28

Regiment N.I. (Part of Begulkote Detachment) now arrived and the entire village was soon in Lieut. Colonel Malcolm's possession. That officer then went in pursuit of the flying insurgents, and whilst absent his picket in the centre of the village was suddenly attacked by insurgents who had remained concealed and Lieut. Kerr in consequence of this set fire to the village as the only way to clear it.

After scouring the hills for about 6 miles and finding nobody of the insurgents Lieut. Colonel Malcolm returned to Hulgullee and them to Kaludgee, having taken about 290 prisoners. The force engaged under him was as follows:-

- 106 Sabres S.M. Horse from Begapoor under Lieut. Kerr. Keer.
- 160 Sabres S.M. Horse From Kaludgee under Lieut. La.

60 Rank & File 28th N.I. under Lieut.Touch Duncan.

His casualties were one sowar, Killed one Resaldar and eight sowars S.M. Horse and two privates 28th N.I. wounded - Some severely of the insurgents Lieut. Colonel Malcolm supposes that about one hundred were killed. I belive the total killed and wounded would probably fall considerably short of that. The number of corpses found of the Beruds killed in the action mounts to thirty. I regret to say that twenty three unfortunate men amongst the insurgents were accidentally burnt to death among some cotton sticks into which it is supposed they had gone for once alment. ¹⁸

The prompt suppression of this rising has had an excellent effect throughout the country and after hostilities had once commenced had less vigor been displayed or less success obtained. There is very little doubt that in forty eight hours the number of the insurgents would have amounted to

several thousands. At the time of the attack there were certainly not less than five hundred men in arms against us.

Of the prisoners, I have caused nineteen to be tried by court martial. They were selected as the chief actors and agents in the insurrection. They were all found guilty and sentenced to death and the sentence had been carried in to effect. Thirteen were executed at Mudhol on Friday the 11th instant being the weekly bazaar day, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators and the other six at Hulgullee on Monday the 14th. A Maratha named Babajee bin Sovajee Nimbalkar who was the chief instigator and the agent of other principal insurgents has escaped active search is being made for them, but I suspect they have found shelter in the Berud country of Sorapoor. (Solapur)

The severe handling of the insurgent by Lieut.

Colonel Malcolm's horse and the execution of the chief persons amongst the prisoners having affected quite sufficient in the way of example any further severity towards the ignorant and

misguided men who formed the mass of the insurgents is in my humble opinion unnecessary and I would also think in this case be impolite. I have therefore released the rest of the prisoners and placed them in their own villages adopting precautions at the same time for their supervision.

RISING OF BERADS IN MUDHOL-

Substance of the notes from Shri Biniwala's (Sangli) Diary, dated the 6th December & 9th December 1857 A.D.

By November 1857 A.D. the British Government issued orders that arms should be submitted to Government without fail. Those deserving in the eye of the Government would be given a license and their arms would be returned. The orders came to Mudhol as they did elsewhere. The Karbhari Krishnarao, thereon circulated those orders throughout the Mudhol State. The Gentry at Mudhol thought it beneath their dignity to submit their arms to Government and hence with a

determined mind, they gathered in amass, some two miles away from Mudhol and continued there for three days and more.

News spread and the Breads of Halagali in the Mudhol state decided to follow the example of the Mudhol Gentry. The Berads had saands for their lands. The Karbhari, therefore summoned a leader of the Berads, explained to him the intention of the Government, gave him a licence and returned his arms to him. The Karbhari also requested the leader to guide his brothers. He in his own way, tried but he was condemned for being unfaithful to his tribe and ws boycotted. They did not stop at this. They chose some four or five wise heads from amongst themselves and sent them for a propaganda from village to village. The propaganda had its effect. Some five hundred Berads gathered at Halagli in protest of the new orders. The Karbhari was at a loss to understand how to handle the situation. He, therefore, reported to Mr. Kerr the political agent who in his turn wrote to Bijapur to send regiments to Halgali just to crush the rebellion. He, however,

had instructed that the head of the regiment should try to pafycity the may by smooth advice before taking any harsh steps. The head of the military did accordingly but the Berads were as firm as a rock. Instead of giving a patient ear to what the officers requested. The Berads injured some four horses of the regiment. The men of the military then not knowing what dangers they required to face under the darkness of night left the situation. But at about half past one in the night, when everything seemed quite, they re-entered Higali with two hundred horse and firing in the air, they tried to create a kind of terror. The village was rounded up under the eye of Mr. Kerr himself. Soldiers entered the village and tried to shoot those who came in their way. Nearly hundred and fifty Berads were done to death. The mob began to disperse. Many a Berads tried to hide brunches behind closed doors. The soldiers tried to burn the houses even. All the Berads than surrounded. Those that had tried to run away were ordered to be arrested. All this seen had the desired effect. The Berads submitted their arms. The Kitturkar Desais who seem to have encouraged the Berads were also taken to task and punished. The culprits from the Berads themselves are given rigorous punishments. Their leaders were caught hold of before the end of the first week in December 1857 A.D. and were shot dead. On receiving the news of what had happened at Halgali, the Gentry of Mudhol on strike against the new orders quietly surrendered their arms to Government. 19

POPULAR MOVEMENT IN THE PRINCELY STATES IN SOUTHERN -

Out of 627 states in India southern Maratha country had 18 states of Kolhapur, Akkalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jungira, Jath, Kurundwad (Jr.) ,Kurundwad (Sr.),(Jahagir). All these states together measured 10,902 Sq. miles with a population of 27, 85428 and income of Rs.1,60,51,068.

To safeguard the interests of the people in southern Maratha in Princely states congress leaders such as N.C. Kelkar and Vamanrao Patwardhan took lead and for med

Dakshin Sansthanak Sabha. They passed the following resolution.²⁰

The 12th conference was held in 1938 at Sangli, under the presidentship of Vallabhai Patel. This was the first conference held in princely state. These 11 conferences were presided over by eminent persons like S.B. Bapat, V.R. Gupta, G.B. Sane, (Baroda), M.R. Jayakar, B.C.Kamat, Prof. Abhyankar (Twice), Bhaurao Gokhale, S.G.Vaze, A.B.Latthe, Vir Nariman and Vauabhbhai Patel respectively.²¹

Within the first four years after its establishment nothing roteworthy could take place in the sabha. Bellawantry Mehta, Manilal Kothari and G.P. Abhyankar took lead and convinced an all India States people conference on 17th and 18th December 1927 A.D. at Bombay. The conference resolved that the princely states should introduce reforms in the administration of princely states to enable people to participate in it.²²

The second conference of all India states people's conference was held on 25th and 26th May 1929 under the president ship of C.Y. Chintamani and the third on 18th & 19th July 1936, under the president ship of N.C. Kelkar, the fifth at Karachi on 18th & 19th July 1936 A.D., under the president ship of Pattabhisitaramayya.

THE OBJECTIVES:

- The states should establish representative bodies for making laws. Except the personal expenses of the rules. The state budget must have the approval of the representative body of people.
- 2 All laws detrimental to the individual freedom should be revoked.
- There were many small states with inadequate resources.

They, therefore should establish a common pooling their resources together to get the judicial work done.²³

N.C. Kelkar and Vamanrao Patwardhan were appointed secretaries of this body. Out of the 12 conferences of the Sabha held between 1921-1938 A.D., 7 were held at Poona and one each at Bombay and Belgaum (1924), Kupwad (Sangli) and Kudachi (Near Jamkhandi State). The 11 conference were held in the British territory (as the princely states opposed to such a movement of all these conferences was demand for the establishment of the representative bodies in the princely states.²⁴

The post 1940 A.D. political situation in the southern Maratha country was as follows:-

The Anudh state had a completely responsible political system. The states of Sangli and Phaltan had diarchy resulting in people's representation in the state administration.

The states of Bhor, Jamkhandi, Miraj, Mirajmalla had

established legislative bodies with administrative powers. Akkalkot, Kurundwad (Jr.), Jath, Ramdurg, Sawantwadi had promised political reforms to their subject. Action along those lines was in progress similarly the state of Kolhapur, Kurundwad (Sr.), Mudhol, Savanur had promised political reforms to their people. Wadi being a feudatory, it was not possible to have any political reforms there.²⁵

Gandhiji in his paper "Harijan" of 15-9-1940 A.D. wrote asking the people of princely states to go slowly in the demand for political rights but during the Quit India movement he changed his voice and asked people to against the princes for their rights.²⁶

At the 1938 A.D. conference of Deccan state people's parishad held at Sangli under the president ship of Vallabhai Patel resolution was adopted that at least for the creation aspects of political administration the small states, should form themselves into a roup.²⁷

According to one of the resolutions adopted at this conference a small gathering of the workers was held on 13-12-1942 A.D. and a committee known as "Sabade Samiti" was constituted. This committee prepared plans on federal government and sent them to the states Durbars for their remarks.²⁸

In the conference held at Jamkhandi it was decided to implement the suggestions made by the 'sabade Samiti' (Sabade was from Jamkhandi) But in the legislative body which met on 31-5-1942 A.D. at Sangli the ruler of Sangli Vehemently opposed this scheme. The Sabade Samiti however took a propagation tour ultimately succeeded in getting consent to the common courts, even though there was a high court at Kolhapur, the administrator of Kolhapur Mr. Perry consented to the common court as a result of which people started thinking in terms of having only one common court for the southern states including Kolhapur. But having Fear of permanent dominance of Kolhapur some states rulers put forward the demand for two independent high courts.²⁹

A meeting of the southern states was held at Poona in the first week of July 1943 in which it was decided that the matter may be decided upon after the end of the war. "³⁰ When the issue of common High court was raised by Resident Thomson at the meeting held at Kolhapur residency, the idea of common courts was accepted by all in principle but for the fear of the other states being merged with the Kolhapur State. The state rulers were opposed by the rulers of Aundh state Sri Balasaheb Pratinidhi and Shri N.C. Kelkar.³¹

But ultimately the decision to have two high courts was taken. The Kolhapur group consisted of Kolhapur, Jath, Phaltan, Aundh, Miraj, Mudhol, Sawantwadi, Janjira and Kurundwad (Jr.) and the statesof. Sangli, Miraj Mala, Jamkhandi, Ramdurg, Akkalkot, Sawanur, Kurundwad (Jr.) and Bhor formed the second group. The noteworthy fact here was theat if the resident had so desired he could have persuaded all the states. But it was the British policy once again not to bring all these states together but to keep them divided for the obvious reason united opposition to the British rule.

Thanks to the activities of the Praja Parishad, many states were introducing political systems during the year 1943 to 1945 A.D., but the state rulers were not prepared to accept the Sabade Committee formula. The common High Court for the Kolhapur group started functioning from 1-3-1946. But the high court of Sangli group never came in to being.³²

When the nation started marching towards freedom in 1946 the state rulers realized the need for a federation. The conference of the Praja Parishads of Miraj, Mudhol, Jath, Akkalkot, Jamkhandi, Kurundwad, Janjira was held and resolutions were adopted to the effect that responsible political system should be introduced in the states. The presidents of the different Praja Parishads discussed at length their problem and spoke about the question whether fideral government should be formed or whether merger should be accepted and it was ultimately decided that the question should be solved with the consent of the subjects after the introduction of the responsible political system.³³

Under the supervision of Vasuderao Gupta, the first meeting of people council of south province was held between 18-19 May 1022 A.D. A bill for responsible administration was passed the third meeting was in began because of factory work on 29-30 may 1923 under Dadasaheb. Basically Dadasheb was from 'Bhor', But a women of 'Badoda', for 'divine' cases a special court to be established. The bill was passed in submit.³⁴ People council were working in Maharashtra, But in Mudhol it was absent. The people of Mudhol were under the monopoly of being because there was no one to lead them against being.

At that time Shri Vishav Anant Masurkar was relearned from Bijapur due to unsuccessful practice, he was very simple and thinking men which made in popular, he returned in 1924. The king was capturing the private land the land revenue was according to land. No longer was ready to take cases of presents and farmers to face this wrong was under decided to live in Mudhol, he tried to case the voice of people to being due to such works of manager the peoples

were with him. By this incident the feeling of revolt in the people against Maloji was been.³⁵

The fourth summit was Sangli near by Kupwada under Barr. Jaikar an 28-29th May 1924 A.D. This committee is against Buahmins such news followed away by Jainsm. This is a private council and the work must be taken by real under was the demand. 36

Like Kolhapur here also started 'Vedokta'. The Brahmin who is not in willing of Vedokta' was punished. By this the image of English Government and king of Mudhol became clear, some people of Mudhol also attended. 1924 congress submit By this incident the king got angry and removed three people from their service, so that others could get a lesson from them.³⁷

Except Mudhol in other province like Ramdurg,

Jamkhndi the movement. The morning marches were

performed there; this also influenced the people of Mudhol.

After some time there were morning maches by Kosti of Mahaligpur and Mudhol. The kind was admired that there were no government in his region. But at last the movement influenced Mudhol.³⁸

The king feared that such movement could cause problem later on, so he called the summit of council on 28-8-1930. A place near hospital at Mahalingapur, the summit was held form whole province people came to attend the meeting. Bappasa Cupsar, Maharuddrap, Jmgarnohal, Mahadeve Phlake etc. People attended the meeting. There was a lathic charge on the people by police May injured. The people appsed the king for such thankful act.³⁹

This particular incident increased the Pawer of movement. The king called the Kangalkar brother for improvement of province. At that time they proposed the project of 'Khadi Bhandar'. King accepted Graciously, Giving his balding, four thousand rupees and payment of one technical master for ane year. The project was launched in 1930 A.D.

under sonnad. King believed that such activity could cupren the people but in vail.⁴⁰

Due to the movement of Praja Parishad subject in each province became aware of their rights. During 1931 to 37 A.D. four conferences of the Prajaparishad were held in Aundha province where the leaders of Prajaparishad succeeded in talking about the complaints of people.

Masurkar was imprisoned for two years as no lawyer had accepted his pleading. When he was relieved on bail, he was brought as a prisoner in the court in order to influence people. A record of visitors at Masurkar was kept by police, Masurkar and his friends' Khadi Sanstha was creating awareness and unity among people, so it was blocked. Complaints of the subject and incidents of injustice towards them reached to India office. During 1933 KESARI published the demands of Mudhol people. Such as reneoation of legislative council, improving in the members' election rules, reuction in Sujansinh's infantry and appointment of local officer

etc. The king was criticized frequently in newspapers. As a result he decided to take withdrawal from the state in the year 1937. He confessed his mistakes as follow: -

To err is human, During his regime he might have committee many misdeeds, people should forget them. He expected love & respect will be given to the next supreme ruler.⁴¹

Within a week, after the withdrawal from regime 14-11-1937 the King died a suspicious death at Mumbai. It was said that either he might have been poisoned or he might have committed suicide. Yet there are no evidences. In a nutshell, in his regime of 33 years the King used his talent not for benefit of his subject but for oppression. His regime harmed the political life in Mudhol. Finally the King died with his deeds.⁴²

After the death of the King the political life in Mudhol was drastically changed. There was outbreak of people's feelings. The Prajapakshiya Movement was quite

strong Regent Queen Parvatidevi followed her policy quite opposite to the policy of the previous King. She punished the people who were spreading oppression as she knew about their disastrous nature. The leader of 'Prajaparishad' Shri Masurkar was relieved in January 1938 because of his health problem. After that Masurkar started his work of resurrection of Khadi Sonstha and creating awareness among people. He discussed with the Queen regarding the same.⁴³

The release of Masurkar rejuvenated the movement. Masurkar discussed regarding Mudhol movement with Hanmantrao Kaujatgi at Belgaum Shri Bassappa Timsani & Mallappa Utture from Mantur, Mudhol Mahal asked to put off rent. The Rayat Sangntana decided not to fill up the rent. People had no fear of seizure. People in other villages followed the example of Mantur. As a result rent was put off and seizures were released. It was the Arts victory of subject of Mudhol against the ruler of the state.

All party workers gathered together by the news of 12th conference of Dakshina Prajaparishd at Sangli under the president ship of Shri Govindrao Bagal, a Senior citizen of Mudhol and famous lawyer of Bagalkot. Democracy was established. Dr. Desai, Shri Sonnad, Mahadev Ghatage, Laxman Belgaonkar, Hanmantacharya Katti were elected on executive council of the Democracy.⁴⁵

Mudhol Democratic Party worker Kanbur and famous lawayer from Bagalkot, Govind Belgal delivered speeches in order to aware the people in Mudhol State. On 30-6-1938 A.D. Govindrao Kanbur delivered a public lecture under the presidentship of BhimraoTanksali on United constituent. In his speech he attacked current constituent of Mudhol State and its ruling. He told the people to awaken and fight for their rights. Also he was delighted and he discussed further direction of programme with the party workers in Mudhol; and public meeting took place at Mahalingpur, Belgali and Lokapur respectively.⁴⁶

Because of Malojiraje's oppression people were not coming to public meeting but presently people from the villages in surrounding were gathering to the meeting. Many people from Mudhol state went to the conference held at Sangli under the Chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel in 1938 A.D. There they presented various problems in Mudhol state. One of the directors of Mudhol Democracy Dr. Desai proposed to take out Infantry as it was expensive Sou. Sutabai Timsgni recommended the proposed and gave a way to public unrest.⁴⁷

established in the surronding villages The lawyer Shri Gadagekar was the chairman of the Rayat Assembly. He was opposed by 30 to 35 members as a result he resigned. The Shri Sonnad became the new chairman. The movement was graving gradually. The party workers started visiting villages and made the list of demands and tried to solve their problems.⁴⁸

On 13-5-1938 A.D. a meeting was called under the chairman ship of Shri Reemnol at Ramdruge province near Mudhol. Procession was taken out. The chief manager of the state Shri Hulgyal declared 144 ordinances.

In Lokapur and Haskot regular procession started in the morning as well as in the evening. The control Ramdurg movement shree Diwan was appointed as Chief Officer, in May 1938 A.D. for two months. In his absence the movement in Mudhol reached as its peak. After his return to Mudhol he discussed with Masurkar and Sonnad in July. He suggested compromise between the subject and the king to establish peace. On the suggestion of Masurkar and Sonnad, Shri Kannur and Shri Mudigonda stopped the processing. The chief officer tried to understand the nature of people's demand but Royal Court waited for the permission of the Residence. During the time Shetkari Sangh was established. The chief officer started discussion with the leaders of Loksabha. Mudhol loksabha called leaders of Prajaparishad viz. Shri Vamanrao Patwardhan, Rangro Divakar, Hanmantrao Kaujalagi and

Virengonda Patil.Shri Kanboor joined them. ShetariSangh United in Loksabha by the mediation of Shri Virengonda and that named as Praja Sangha Shri Salimatha of Shetkari Sangh was selected as one of the delegates sent to the Royal Court. Gradually the members of Praja Sangh in creased.⁴⁹

During the same juncture a problem raised. In 317-1938 A.D. Mudhol Infantry objected to Lokapur people who tried to enter Mudhol state taking their flag and singing songs and threatened firing the people stopped there only but opposed the Infantry calmly therefore it was permitted for the people to use national flag along with the flag of the province. In this way national flag interned in Mudhol. It was the second important victory of Mudhol movement. Then on 1st August 1938 A.D. all the villagers met together. Delegation was appointed under the leadership of Masurkar; they met the chief officer along with the party workers of Praja Parishad and told about reduction in heavy. Hon. Regent sanctioned the demand and redacted Levi that was the third victory of Mudhol movement. Later on Praja Sangh discussed on other important

matters and sanctioned civil right and proclaimed the same in Public meeting on 5-8-1938 A.D.⁵⁰

Economic burden on the people was party reduced. Increased tax reduced till the economic improvement of Farman in the state. As a result there was a deficit of Rs.64,384/- approximately. The Royal Court approved the status of Kannada language. Complaints regarding lnamdar and Vatandar would be studied by the committee and the complaints would be redressed. The Queen approved the reduction of budget in private and infantry expenses respectively so that budget would be adjusted well.⁵¹ There was a ban on any public lecture in the state but now the royal Court considered the basic right of the subject and offered civil rights by the proclamation. ⁵²

Praja Sangha became active in 1940. In order to strengthen it a conference was held at Mudhol on 18-4-1940 A.D. under the chairman ship of Dr. Nagangonda conference

was approved by the Queen. So the people in Mudhol congratulated the Queen. ⁵³

In order to improve politics of the state an Act was passed in February 1940, by a committee of Akluj Bhartiya Sansthan.Lok Parishad. It was also decided to establishes possible state in the province. People should concentrate complete freedom and complete Democratic Governing policy. As per those Acts, in 1940, the Royal Courts at Jan, Ramdurg and Kurundwad declared 1st installment of political improvement. But in Mudhol Act was passed against the constitution to secure their former rights.⁵⁴

When the subject in Mudhol demanded responsible government in Mudhol, state meetings and processions were prohibited. ⁵⁵

Some states followed the political improvements, some promised for improvement. At that time Shri B.V.Shikhre, Secretary of Dakshin Sansthan Loksabha was in prison, so in

order to think about the whole situation a get together of party workers was arranged under the chairman ship of A.B. Sabade, Jamkhandi on 13-12-1942 A.D. During that meeting Shri S.G. suggested tomake a union of Patwardhan province, where as Shri Kore suggested to make a Republic State of all southern provinces together. The get together of provinces was successfully carried out under the leadership of Shri K.G. Kulkarni, Shri A.R. Mahibi and Shri H.G. Tilak from Jangali, Bar.Pant and Pant Satwalekar of Aundha, late A.B. Sabade from Jamkhindi, Shri A.G. Ganu from Kurundwad, Shri V.A. Masurkar from Mudhol, Shri N.V. Bavadekar from Phaltan and Shri V.A. Patwardhan from Pune. 58 As per the report of Sabade Committee a common High Court was expected in southern provinces. 57

In 1940, Michel, The Chief of Kolhapur province agreed for joint high court. The provinces namely Sangli and Jamkhindi accepted the concept of joint high court but they did not agree to come under Kolhapur province. So the idea of separate high courts is suggested by Jaykar Committee. The

idea of establishing two high courts for southern provinces was opposed by the legal Adviser of Kolhapur Sansthan Shri A.B. Latthe, The legislatives of Kolhapur, Miraj Mala and Aundha agreed for one high court, Lawyers in Mudhol supported the idea of joint high court.

Al last in 1945 A.D. it was decided to establish two joint high courts. In Kolhapur high court Jat, Phaltan, Aundha, Mijra, Mudhol, Sawantwadi, Janjira, Kurundwad (Dhakati Pati) were included. In Sangli group, Sangli, Miraj Mala, Jamkhindi, Ramdurge, Akkalkot, Savnoor, Kurundwad (Thorali Pati) were included. The joint high court of the provinces in Kolhapur Group started on 1-3-1946, three years later by the recommendation of joint high court by Sabade committee Joint high court of Sangli group was never existed in spite of different thoughts, discussions and egoistic problems Chatrapati Shahaji Maharaj of Kolhapur province decided to leave joint high court. On 1-7-1947 A.D. a separate high court of Kolhapur province started and joint high court was closed. ⁵⁸

A meeting of Executive Council of Southern province Loksabha was held at Pune on 4th December 1945 A.D. Under the Chairman Ship of Shri Satwalekar. The leaders of all provinces in Southern Maharashtra were present. The chief officers of Kolhapur and Mudhol were decided to sanction the Act that all institutions in the province respective should nominate compulsorily. The discussion regarding that decision was made in the meeting. But the chief officer of Kolhapur province proclaimed that the Act would not be followed soon. On the contrary the chief officer of Mudhol sate executed the Act for social workers and social institutions. A delegation of that includes Shri Sabade from Jamkhindi, Shri Masurkar from Mudhol, Shri Bapusaheb Gupte from Pune and Shri Ganu from Kurundwad recommended the resident to withdraw that black act in order to keep good relations between the Royal court and the common people. 59

Incidents of Agitation were quite frequegit in the Mudhol state. In the meeting of Mudhol Praja Sangha held under the chairman ship of Shri Sonnad the Black Act that was

imposed upon the subject was opposed. If it was not cancelled It would be broken apart. Shri Sonnad demanded meeting with the Royal Court and the resident to discuss the questions such as - Cancellation of Black Act, improvement in constitution of Assembly, improvement in ration committee and its made of work and inquiry of misuse of money by assembly, withdrawal of levy and other work regarding famine and respective work. Delegates of Prajasangha and public library met the chief officer promised that he would think about the subjects sympathetically and he would try to get meeting with Resident. Nanasaheb Masurkar talked on behalf of the two delegations about their demands. Another meeting was held at Mahalingpur under the chairman ship of Shri Nagappa Bilipatri to regret over the blck act imposed by Mudhol royal court. Shri V.H. Kulkarni, Shri Girimallappa Ambi, Shri Tanksali expressed their thoughts.60

The chief officer of Mudhol state declared that the bill of public institutions was taken out from the Sansthan.

Annasaheb Latte welcomed the deed by cursing the aim of that bill which was mainly to suppress the public agitation. ⁶¹

13th Conference of Southern states Democracy was held at Jamkhindi on 3-5-1943 A.D. under the chairmanship of Pandit Shripad Damodar Satwalekar. The party workers were present on large scales for the discussion about the union of Southern states. The question of sovereignty of states was serve one. Some people wish the stages and some people hope to demolish the states. Certain area of the provinces in the southern states was divided into Kannada speaking people. On that issue A.V. Sabade, the chairman of Sabade committee agreed that there would be division of states on language basis, the area speaking Kannada and Marathi would be included into respespective states. By this assurance, the opposition to Sabade committee was dissented. Plan was prepared to establish republic and responsible government in the state under the supervision of Majurkar Mudhol Hanmantrao Kanjalagi and other members of Sabade committee. The report of the committee would be submitted

within four months. It was decided to follow the idea of joint high court and joint management of some departments. It was to be executed from 28th of May Shri Sabade was going to become first prime minister of Jamkhindi state but he was assassinated on 25-5-1947 A.D. Within the three months after his assassination Parashuram Bhau of Jamkhindi recommended the process of merging on his first day of ruling. ⁶²

Agitation of Praja Parishad was growing in Southern states where as states in Khalasa province was demanding freedom. On 20-2-1947 A.D. the Ministry of labors party declared that British will not live in India as rulers, After June 1948 A.D. As per on 15th August 1947 A.D. India and Pakistan these two independent countries came into existence While declaring freedom to India Lord Mountbatten told the states that they would give sovereignty to all respective states back; their rulers should decide whether to be assimilated either in India or in Pakistan. ⁶³

The declared that Congress Executive Council all those states should accept Indian constitution. So separate departments was opened to work on Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel would be its in charge and V.P. Menon would be its secretary. All states except Kashmir, Junagad and Hyderabad came under the umbrella of India constituent or Pakistan constituent. From Kolhapur state A.B. Latthe and from other states Loknayak Madhavrao Ane were selected on Indian constituent.⁶⁴

In Mudhol state the efforts were going on to establish temporary government, because after the withdrawal of Maloji Raje of Mudhol I (1937A.D) Regent Queen Parvtidevi was ruling with the help of a council of four members.⁶⁵

There was anarchy and discontent spread among the members of Prajaparishad about Queen's work. So a meeting was held at Malali near Mudhol; all members of Praja Parishad were present; along with Shri Manoli chairman of

Praja Parishad of Ramdurge and Shri Mutwali from Hubali.

They told the importance of entering in Indian Constituent.

The names of Shri D.B. Tanksali and Shri R.B. Sonnad from Praia Parishad were suggested for leadership. Where as the names of Shri Şakri Vakil and Shri C.B. Patil were suggested on behalf of communist party for the same in Mudhol state. 66 mean time on 10th July 1947 A.D. Bhairavsingh got the right of ruling 67. Shrimant Chhatrapati Shahaji Raje from Kolhapur State was present for that ceremony and complexity was created regarding Mudhol 68. Because if Mudhol state came under the group of Kolhapur state, the idea of Sangli union would be cancelled. While talking to Satyawadi on 12 July, 1947 A.D. Dhruvraj Tanksali, Home minister of Mudhol state objected to the act of All India Delhi Praja Parishad regarding southern states, if the idea of establishing province on language basis was clear. Further he said if Assimilation of states if our main aim, the plan of union would be carried out at any time as per the needs. He also said that Mudhol state will agree to cooperate with such states about police, Education

and Justice etc. So Dhruvraj was criticized severely in local newspaper at Sangli. To answer their criticism he again said to Satyawadi that Mudhol state should be included in Karnatak state and it was the aim of Mudhol Praja sangh and Praja Sangha would object any type of change in that policy. Further he objected and said/

"If provinces are to be made on language basis enough freedom will be given to each province to enter enter in any state then why it was made compulsory for Southern states to come under a common plan. Accordingly to him to co operate with other states for the sake of administration doesn't mean to lose freedom. He would make statement regarding the same soon. ⁶⁹

Pandit Neharu declared that Indian Government would not allow the states to live separate. ⁷⁰ So Shri Govindrao Padgaonkar, Chief Officer of Mudhol went to Delhi to discuss the situation of Mudhol state towards the respective Indian government. The new situation will be handled by Shri

Annasaheb Latthe, the representative of Kolhapur State in Delhi. 71

Mudhol Praja Parishad will celebrate 15th August as Independene day. On the same day, responsibility of main constituent should be given to temporary Ministry in Mudhol state. This decision was taken during the meeting of executive council of Prajaparishad of Mudhol state at Jamkhindi. Shri Masurkar and Tatya Shikhare etc. were behind this policy. On behalf of the state it was told that if Balraje or his advisors would make any contract privately, it would not be obligatory to the temporary government in Mudhol ⁷²

Within a month various provinces entered in to the group of Kolhapur state. Rajesaheb of Phaltan came to Kolhapur and discussed with Shrimant Shahaji Raje regarding its union with Kolhapur group. The Kings of the other provinces such as Miraj, Jat, Mudhol, Sawantwadi, Akkikot, Kurundwad (Junior) Jamkhindi, Savnoor visited Kolhapur in same case.⁷³

Accordingly to Annasaheb Latthe public leaders themselves were responsible for the withdrawal of southern states union, Shri Annsaheb Latthe was the representative constituent committee of Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Miraj, Kurundwad on (Senior), Jat, Savnoor, Devas (Senior) along with Kolhapur. 74

Shri Bhairvasingh Ghorpade declared that it was his aim to establish responsible government under the leadership of the king. He wished to prepare out line of new constitution shortly it would be implemented from 8 September 1947 A.D. A temporary ministry kept ruleing. Members of administrative council became the minister of executive council. According to new declaration all important departments were given to the ministers,. So that the respective minister would handle his department independently. Dhruvraj and Tankasli would handle the departments of law, economy, forestry, Jail, Education, Registration Act Administration, Excise, local self government etc. and Shri Ramappa Sonnad would handle the departments of Health, P.W.D. ,Agricultur, Ration supply,

village development, Mudhol Savakari Khate, Mudhol State Bank, Public Revenue etc. That was on important victory of the Prajasangh in the state because every major/minor department was included in above Administrative body. In Sepember 1947 Raje Bhairav demanded permission for consultation with other states regarding their correspondence with the central government. Shrimat Chhatrapati Shahaji of Kolhapur state had already offered his help in correspondence, high court and police. ⁷⁵

15th August 1947, an Independent day was celebrated as an independent day enthusiastically. At the same occasion at Mudhol Mahalingpur opening ceremony of the photos of national leaders took place. National flag and Ghorpade Nishan of Mudhol state were hoisted on government buildings. A woaring of awareness was givien during the meeting.⁷⁶

Nest day, in Mudhol at Gandhi Chouk, under the Chairman ship of D.B.Timsani,Swami Ramanand Maharji, the

president of District, Congress committee guided the meeting by saying that it was need of the time to get freedom, he also regretted regarding British bureaucracy and social unequality.⁷⁷

Shortly after that meeting Ratnappa Kumbhar came to Mudhol to guide the next meeting. He called for the subject to revolt against despotic ruling in Hindi states. The necessity of responsible government, the group and method of administration should be decided at once and to remove the problems the rule should be at the leader of subject.⁷⁸

Some nominal rights were given to the leaders and Rajesaheb was postponing the give complete rights. So Mudhol state Praja Sangha held its meeting on 18-9-1947 A.D. and it was decided to follow non-co-operation, ban on taxes and picketing if the satisfactory answer would not be given by Rajisaheb till 24th of August. Shri Dhruvaraj and Shri Sonnad declared to resign their respective posts to a make Agitation stronger. Regular meetings of 6 hours were held to decide

budget Shri Sonnad, Druvaraj and Abasaheb Desai were taking efforts for the budget.⁷⁹

During the same time on 11-10-1947 A.D. a meeting of 300 people from southern states i.e. Sangli. Kolhapur was held under the chairmanship of Shri Pattabhi Sitaramyya. Madhavrao Bagal suggested to demolish the Naresh Parsurambhau states. Durina the movement Patawardhan (age 21) declared that if his subject agreed to enter the Union and created upheaval. On 17-10-1947 A.D.rulers of the eight states viz. Aundha, Bhor, Phaltan, Miraj, Mirajmala, Sangli, Kurundwad and Ramdurge Signed the agreement and establishment Southern United states. The chief of Aundha Shri Bhawanrao became the chief of Southern United States. The standing committee of All India states Lokparishad welcomed the United States of south and told that demand of assimilation of states should be made by the king and his subject. The rulers of Karnatak states passed the Act against United Sates of south, the members of constituent and members of legislative council were told to resign their respective posts. People concentrated on merging of the state.⁸⁰

The thought of actual implementation of Union was in progress, Rajesaheb of Jamkhindi sent a letter to Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel and conveyed his readinesses to merg in the union and strengthened the merging movement. On 21-12-1947 A.D. the king of Jamkhindi Raje Parshuram Bhau Patwardhan came to Banhatti and declared jointly that Jamkhindi would merge in Mumbai state. Nine out of eighteen states agreed to merge with the permission of the king and his subjects. Sardar Patel did not agree with such type of merging. He cleared his idea to Shri Balasaheb Kare and said that since 15th August 1947 A.D. all states became free. Only merging of the states was not his aim but in both the king and the subject would come to him he would think about the merging of the particular state.

The Home Minister of Mudhol, Dhruvraj said that Mudhol should merge in the Union; small states like Mudhol

should inevitably be merged into the neighboring states. The people did not oppose the merging. So ruler would not oppose the idea. Establishing responsible democracy in the state or to merge in the state was inevitable to the ruler. In that option merging into the union was better. He was as long as told merging is postponed anarchy and poverty would increase in the state. 82

On 6-1-1948 A.D. executive council of Southern states Parliament passed the Act of distrust against Bagal. 1) PrajaParishad in states should support merging process. 2) Help the movements in Akklkot, Jath and Mudhol. 3) Constituent Assembly is sovereign totake the decision of merging. In thus the executive council of the state was not ready for merging, may be the council had the support from the Chattrapati of Kolhapur. The council decided to start agitation and to hold prajaparishad in the states Jat, Mudhol, Janjra, Akklkot, respectively. Against that situation Rajesaheb told Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel about the willingness of state merging in union on 19-1-1948 A.D. Mahatma Gandhi was

murdered on 30-1-1948 A.D. Before that twelve states i.e. Sangli, Miraj, Miraj Mala, Paltan, Ramdurg, Bhor, Kurundwad, Jamkhindi, Jath, Mudhol, Akklkot, Kurundwad (Junior) decided to merge in the union by the consent of kings and his subjects of the each respective state.⁸³

All rulers in southern stats except Kolhapur, Savantwadi and Janjira signed the agreement of merging in the meeting held under the chairmanship of Shri Kher. But the main question was of annual allowance and private property. Since last two years the rulers of the states increased their income by millions of rupees including stately income into private income. That amount would be given to them; moreover, they will get 15% annual allowance on the income of 1945-46 A.D. regularly. Those states remained separate they would get 10% if they merged in union they would get 15% on first 5 lacks and 7% on 10 lacks as private expenses. Now they were getting in all 15% which was excess one.

While approving the agreement of the Union southern states regional council objected to give such a huge expenses. But after their merging if they (Rulers) would get any benefit the subject would not oppose it, promised Shri Ratnappa Kumbhar the chairman of the council. From 1st March the administration of the state would be done by the government of Mumbai.⁸⁴

The Rajesaheb of Mudhol met Sardar Vallabha
Bhai Patel and consented merging. His decision was welcomed by all. 85

If the states are merged in the union as per their contact with the government of India the rulers of the state and his family would get certain amount from the yearly income of the state for their private expenditure including their expenditure on residence, marriage and other functions. By this act Mudhol government got Rs.55,300/- as remuneration from the government of Mumbai.⁸⁶

All states in southern province except Kolhapur officially merged into Mumbai state authoritative on 8-3-1948 A.D. The collectors of the district hoisted the national flag in their respective disricts and declared the official merging of the particular state into Mumbai province. In this way states become free from the regime of the rulers. The government of India promised to secure their honors, 15 percent amount from the income of 1945-46 A.D. was given to the rulers for their personal expenditure. Mudhol, Ramdurge and Savnoor were merged in Karnatak state. And Mudhol state merged in Mumbai province on 8-3-1948.

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Shrimant Maloji Raje Ghorpade Shrimant Rani Saheb Parvati Devi

CHAPTER-VII A SURVEY OF ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER VII

A SURVEY OF ADMINISTRATION

Mudhol state like other Maratha state of medieval period was not a sovereign and independent state. Chhatrapati or Sultan was a supreme power, but this Jahagirdar paid some tribute to central power and in their state they were final in civil revenue, judicial as well as military matter. They appointed their Karbharies and other officers to run the administration of their jahagir while studying the administration of this state, we have to divide their administration into two parts:-

Part I- Administration under Bhamani and Adilshah.

Part II - Administration under British rule.

During British period a number of administrative changes were introduced by the British.

This Chapter covers the general survey of the administration of the state of Mudhol. As this state was under the suzerainty of the Muslims till the rise of the Marathas had considerable inpart of Muslim system of administration in its annals. Later the Maratha system of administration was introduced till 1818 A.D. After extension of Maratha power the British influence in the state was felt. Because of the treaty of 1820 A.D.. The state had come under British control. Thus began the modern age in the state in all respects.

Here the kingship, the powers of the king, the Diwan, Karbhari, Mamalaider, Patil, Kulkarni and others state officials have been clearly defined. The general administration, financial transactions, revenue administration, working of judiciary, jail administration and so on so forth are discussed in details. This gives us a clear picture about the administrative system of the state.

The police administration was managed efficiently.

The law and order situation received first right of the ruler. All

the different communities in the state lived with peace and harmony. The religious tolerance of ruler gave impetus in the state for the development of the feeling of fraternity among the communities.

The Mudhol rulers were progressive and always bent on for introducing reforms. In this chapter their reforms in education, revenue, health, jail etc. have been mentioned. Though the resources of the state were insufficient for discharging effective system of administration. However, the rulers managed the state affairs with their best of abilities and limited sources of income. Shoulder to shoulder the Royal Ladies of the family played a vital role in management of administration in the state when occasion demanded.

The Mudhol ruler had cordial relations with the British, they utilized the services of the British officials in revenue, health, public works and instruction etc. The British officials wholeheartedly co-operated and co-ordinate the ruler in aspects concerned with the administration.

In this topic a general survey of the Mudhol state's administration is under taken. After 1818 A.D. with the confirmation of the British rule the erstwhile Jahagir turned into a native state under the British. The main stay of the administration was the ruler. After the ruler in the administrative setup came the Karbhari or the Dewan. As it was a state solely depending upon agriculture, the land system with vicissitudes is studied. Then various heads of income and aspect of trade and commerce have been examined. importance of any state machinery depends upon judiciary. There fore judiciary has also been discussed. In the later part of the chapter some of the aspects like the prison administration, Municipality, Medical Department, Public Instructions Department and at the end the changes in the religious policy have been touched upon.

Administration is the backbone of any governmental machinery. The stability of the state depends upon the iron setup which survives the rulers. If the administration is founded on brittle foundation it is difficult to

survive. The Mudhol state administration was strong enough to withstand various ups and downs in its history. The administration of the Mudhol state cannot be studied in isolation. It was the product of earlier rules, going back up to the Mughuls. The Mudhol state had hundred and nineteen villages under its command.

Upto 1818 A.D. the administrative setup was on the Maratha Pattern of administration. In 1818 A.D. the British conquered the Maratha country and imposed their rule. From 1818 A.D. to 1848 A.D. the administration was influenced by the British.

The prop of administration in medieval India was the ruler. During this period the Indian stats were autocratic by nature. The Mudhol state was founded by Sujansinjhin the Mudhol century. Hence the nature of the state was not only autocratic but solely depending upon the whims and caprices of the ruler. In other words the state administration was one-man

oriented. The ruler was the pivot of administration around which the state machinery revolved.

DEFINITION OF NATIVE STATES:

Sir Lee Warner has defined the Native States. The native state was political community, occupying a territory in India of defined boundaries and subject to a common and responsible ruler, who had actually enjoyed an exercised as belonging to him in his own right duly recognized by the supreme authority of the British Govt. ¹ The Mudhol sate took its official status in 1820 A.D. since then till its merger it was a native princely state.²

NATURE OF MUDHOL STATE - DURING PESHWA PERIOD:

However as Mudhol state was never reckoned as a grant or saranjam from the Peshwa and as it was never resumed nor re-granted by the Peshwa, a Tainat Japta was

never made and incidentally it is this absence of the Tainat-Japta that proves the claims of the Mudhol Darbar for a status and dignity different from that of the adjoining Patwardhan group which was the later creation of Peshwa rule. So in the opinion of the Durbar. The claim of Mudhol should be reconsidered and the loss of revenue is has been put to so long should be made good and the state be allowed to have its own customs regularly levied. This is not a new departure. Many states in Northern India are actually doing it even now and it is high time that the whole matter was reconsidered and the state's ancient and guaranteed privileges restored. ³

THE RULER:

The Mudhol state, as other states of India, was a military state. Sujansingh the funder of Mudhol state was the Jahagirdar of Bijapur from 1551 A.D. to 1948 A.D. The Hindu Jahagirs like Ghorpade under Bijapur owed their all evince to the Bijapur sultan but enjoyed autonomy in their territory and were required only to pay the agreed tribute to the sultan.

Mudhol ruler paid Nazrana to Bahamani, Adilshah and British and he became the Jahagirdar of Mudhol area.⁴

The provincial governors and jagirdars were required to maintain a fixed number of troops for the royal service. The king could utilize these troops at his will. These officials were known as mansabdar's, the assignment of Jagir was made for the maintenance of the contingent. Thus a mansabdar automatically became a Jagirdar. The organization, discipline and payment of these contingents was left to individual Jahagirdars.⁵

EXTENT OF MUDHOL STATE:

The Mudhol States constituted of 81 villages they were as follows:-

MUDHOL MAHAL:

9 Mughaikhod,

1	Mudhol,
2	Zunjarkor,
3	Sorgaon,
4	Malapur,
5	Bhantur,
6	Budri,
7	Shirol,
8	Kulali,

10 Malali,

JAMBAGI MAHAL:

- 11 Jambagi Budruk,
- 12 Jambagi Kurdh,
- 13 Bidri,
- 14 Antapur,
- 15 Burgi,
- 16 Yaduli,
- 17 Ingalgi,
- 18 Jigali,

19	Jondakop,
20	Chinchkhanda Kurdu,
21	Chinchkhanda Badruk,
22	Patlur,
23	Mudapur,
24	Bamanbudani,
25	Hallei,
26	Nigapur,
27	Metagud,
28	Gulgaljabangi,

29 Rugi,

30 Jalibare,

31 Uttur,

32 Raugangi,

33 Channka,

34 Vantigod,

35 Miragi,

36 Mallapur,

MACHAKNUR MAHAL:

- 37 Machaknur,
- 38 Budri Budrukh,
- 39 Budri Kurdh,
- 40 Algundi Budrukh,
- 41 Hgali,
- 42 Mokegeri,
- 43 Kitsuri,
- 44 Vajarmahi,
- 45 Mari Katti,

DHAWALESHWAR MAHAL:

- 46 Dhawaleshwar,
- 47 Bharapur,
- 48 Madlhavi,
- 49 Saidapur,
- 50 Sanganhatti,
- 51 Bisnal,
- 52 Kesarkop,
- 53 Budri,
- 54 Mahalingpur,

55	Belgali,	
56	Nandgaon,	
57	Aaakimadi,	
58	Nagral,	
LOKAPUR MAHAL:		
59	Lokapur,	
60	Laksanahati,	
61	Jyad Arlikahi,	
62	Byad Arlikahi,	

Palkhimadhya,

64	Varchgal,
65	Purvar,
66	Malapur,
67	Vohsakot,
68	Dadnhatti,
69	Konsgetti,
70	Basvarahan,
71	Naganapur,
72	Timmapur,

Hebaal,

/4	Chimbhankot,
75	Chikurr,
76	Bhantnur,
77	Badnur,
78	Junnur,
7 9	Chordapur,
80	Jalikanikurdh,

81 Jalikahi Budrukh.6

THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE RULER OF MUDHOL STATE:

The chief was the head of administration. He had absolute control over financial matters. He had the full jurisdiction and administrative powers of the state.

(1) PERSONAL PRIVILEGES:

As the chief of the state, he had various privilege, Prerequisites as follows:-

- (1) He alone had the privilege to modify treaty rights and engagements with the British Government.
- (2) To make agreements with the Indian states on administrative matters.
- (3) Matters involving the rulers' prerogatives and personal favors.

- (4) Grant of Jahagirs or Inams or increase in the existing ones.
- (5) Release of prisoners as a matter of grace.
- (6) Grant of medals, titles and Birth date rewards. 7

(1) FINANCIAL POWERS:

- (1) Modification in annual financial budget and modification in the items which can be classed as "fixed assignments" in the state budget.
- (2) Increase of Taxation.
- (3) Remission of land revenue or any other state dues except irrecoverable dues not exceeding Rs.100/-.

- (4) Raising of loans on the security of the state territories or raising of loans on the guarantee of state finances.
- (5) Matter of investing state money of a permanent nature.
- (6) Sanctioning of money exceeding Rs.100/-.
- (7) Sanctioning of excess expenditure over budget allotments where such expenditure is above Rs.5000/-.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS:

He was the sole prop of state administration.

1) Village cases and permanent modifications of allowances.

- 2) Exemption to persons from appearing in civil courts
- 3) Introduction of constitutional reforms.
- 4) Organization of state police force on permanent basis.
- 5) Granting of personal or special allowances to state servants.
- 6) Commercial concessions and monopolies to be given to trades vested with chief.
- 7) The right to sale immovable state properly.8

JUDICIAL POWERS:

The Mudhol state became the Satara jagirdar in 1818 A.D.. During Peshwa period; the great Satara Jahagirdars exercised the powers of life and death and all the functions of

sovereignty, uncontrolled but ever since the conquest of the Deccan by the British Government, they had been subjected more and more to the whole some supervision of the Govt. to which they were subordinate, until it had been resolved that the serious criminal cases involving he punishment of death and imprisonment for life should be tried by a criminal court of justice, Presided over by the commissioner or his judicial assistant, in association with the chief within whose territory the offence might have been committed or his minister, and other native assessors of rank, the Preliminary proceedings being, as far as possible conducted by the Jageerdars themselves. Since 1849 A.D. they had been required todiscontinue the practice of allowing disputes to be settled by means of grim ordeals. They had so far cooperated with government in their sanitary measures as to maintain vaccinators, subject to the supervision of the superintendent of vaccination for the southern division of the presidency 9

These chiefs being now feudatories of the British Empire their territories could not be viewed as foreign states in the meaning of Act-1 of 1849 A.D. since offences committed in them by British subjects or by subjects of the Jahagirdars within British territory, no longer involve important international questions.

Appeals by petition against the acts of Jagirdars were preferred for report to the chiefs and on the receipt of their replies, such instructions as appear necessary were issued. Serious criminal cases, involving capital punishment for life were referred to Government for confirmation but no futher interference was allowed. ¹⁰

WOMEN RULERS:

It is important and interesting to note that whenever there was no rightful heir or the ruler was minor administration of the Mudhol state was run official by the Royal ladies.

Parvati Devi the wife of Maloji Raje run the administration of Mudhol state after 1937 A.D.

The administrative report 1937 A.D. runs as follows (During the absence of Rajasaheb yuvaradni Shrimati Laxmidevi saheb Raje Ghorpade the daughter-in-law of the Rajasaheb administered the state with the help of the council of administration. The Rajasaheb's health continued to be indifferent during the year under report. Prince Bhairvasingh the heir apparent, who is 7 years old, enjoyed good health during the year under report. The prince is now sent to England for his education.

The Administration of the state is being conducted by a council of administration with Shrimati Sakal saubhagyawati Ranisaheb as Regent owing to ill health the Rajasaheb has been advised to stay in Bombay under the medical treatment. So to carry on the administration, the Rajasaheb has made the above arrangement. The Regent

administered the affairs of the state with the assistance of council of administration. ¹¹

ADVISER TO THE CHIEF:

On some occasions the British Government appointed an experienced person as an advisor to the ruler of Mudhol. His duties were to advise the chief in all revenue, criminal and judicial matters. ¹²

OFFICERS OF THE MUDHOL STATE:

The following were important officers in the Mudhol State:-

- 1) Diwan,
- 2) High Court Judge.
- 3) Munsuff,

4)	Mamledar,
5)	Additional Magistrate,
6)	Doctor,
7)	Faujadar,
8)	Second Faujadar,
9)	Surveyor,
10)	Engineer,
11)	Resident in Poona (Minstar Residing in Poona)
12)	Amaldar in Mundgond,
13)	Second Mundgond Amaldar. 13

STATE KARBHARI (DIWAN):

Next to the ruler or chief there was the state Karbhari or Diwan. Many times the ruler was engaged in war expeditions and in the meantime the state Karbhari ran to administration of the state in the name of the ruler. The state Karbhari possessed adequate administrative, revenue and judicial powers. In the beginning. The Karbhari was appointed by the ruler but, after 1818 A.D. sometimes the appointment of Karbhari was made by British much against the will of the ruler.

Generally there was a regular state Karbhari from 1681 A.D. to 1948 A.D. to assist the ruler. Therefore it is not wrong to see the position, duties and functions of the Karbhari of Mudhol. He held a very important and key position in the administration. He was the main stay of the state after the chief around which the administrative machinery evolved. He had financial and administrative powers.

RaoBahadur Kalanpurkar, Shrigaonkar, Patankar, Khandakar Dhakane Walwalkar, Ranojirao Mood,Bidrikar etc. were efficient state Karabhari of Mudhol. Diwan Khandekar retired in 1910 A.D. and from 1910 to 1933 A.D. i.e. from Vinekar to Chavan P. Baburao, Karnikar there were 1 Diwans in Mudhol state. 14

FINANCIAL RIGHTS:

- He was authorized to sanction all expenditure under all departments, except those items of expenditure which were reserved for the sanction of the chief.
- 2 He was authorized to sanction apparition from one sub head to another sub-head, from one major head to another.

- In case of public works department he was authorized to sanction all expenditure provided for in the budget.
- 4 To order all payments of bills.
- To sanction all payments on bills beyond six months.
- To sanction payment's of provident-fund dues on the recommendation of heads of departments.
- 7 To sanction the grants of gratuity to retiring state servants.
- To sanction necessary expropriation in the municipal or local fund budget.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE RIGHTS:

- He was authorized to make promotions up to Rs.20 in all the departments of the state.
- 2 To issue standing orders of all kinds to state servants.
- To sanction arrangement's for the routine work of officers.
- 4 To make temporary appointments.

6

- To sanction transfers within the same departments.
 - To relieve all inferior servants from service when they become liable to retirement.
- To depute state servants in and out of the state limits for the state business and to sanction expenditure for that purpose.

- To dispose off all matters relating to execution of decrees and summons in the civil or criminal or revenue department without reference.
- To hear appeals under the hereditary officers, and also to hear appeals on the decision of the assistant revenue officer.
- 10 He issued licenses for arms, ammunition, poisonous drugs etc.
- He watched him working of the municipalities and village cattle.
- He was responsible for the collection of the land revenue of the state and all matters relating thereto.
- He was to inspect the Mamlatdar's office and examine his records and treasury accounts.

- 15 While he was on tour he had to examine a certain number of the Rayat's receipt books and to compare them with the account books kept by the village officers.
- He had to examine carefully records of rights, registers and see that the entries were properly made.
- 17 He had to enquire into the grievances of the Rayats on the spot.
- 18 He issued licenses for the retail sale of opium.

MAMLATDAR:

Next to Karbhari there was Mamlatdar in the Mudhol state assisted by one assistant Mamalatdar's mian duty was to collect revenue of the whole state with the help of assistant Mamlatdar circle inspectors, village, Patil and village Kulkarnis.

The Marnlatdar was careful to send in all the accounts of the cultivation required to visit every village four times every season and to inform himself most particularly of everything relating to each that they may be prepared to afford every in formation to the ruler. The mamlatdar was appointed by the chief and had the rights of first class. Mamlatdar was the most important link in the administrative chain. He was the head of the Taluka Treasury and received all money for the state.

As local Magistrate he was responsible for maintenance of public peace in the Taluka and for the prompt prevention, detection and punishment of crime. In this regard he was the head of the local police who was subordinate to him. He was the head of revenue court and adjudicated in revenue assistance cases as well as cases under the Mamlatdar court Act. 16

LOCAL REVENUE OFFICERS:

Patil and Kulkami were the local revenue officers of the state. In the Mudhol state there were about all 113 Mulaki (revenue) Patils even though the state consisted of 119 villages. Patil also maintained law and order in his village. He solved the problems of the local people. Patil was a link between villages and state officers. The Patil was responsible for the collection of revenue and its transfer to the higher revenue authority. The Patil was not an elected officer, it was a hared it any office which could be sold and purchased. Generally the Patil belongs to Maratha, Lingayat or Jain castes.¹⁷ the office insignia of the Patil was the plough, which showed his duties in connection with land. All official papers bore this insignia of Patil against his name. His main duty was to bring the idle and barren land under cultivation and to make it fruit bearing. Besides, the Patil was also the chief police magistrate and chief judicial officer of the village.

KULKARNI:

Next to the Patil came the Kulkami, invariably a Brahmin. He was the Patil's clerk and the village accountant and record keeper. He kept a detailed record of revenue payment, agriculture holdings and other properties in the village. The office of the Kulkarni could also be sold and purchased. The village head man and accountant were remunerated by means of Inam lands, the Inam or rent free land. Besides Kulkarni there were 'Balutedars' in every village there was one village watchman, who would carry the message of Patil, Kulkarni to higher officers such as Mamledar, Karbhari and the chief.

Accordingly to V.G. Bhide, "there was also hereditary Patil, Kulkarni in each village of the state. Patil was the chief officer of the village. Pati's duty was to collect land revene, maintain law and order in the village and keep the village clean. Kulkarni was to keep village officers extended help to other supervisor revenue and police officers.¹⁹

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE:

MUDHOL STATE:

LAND SYSTEM:

assessment was never a big town. It was a village upon which the revenue system solely depended. The village was the basic, Unit of the economic life of Maharashra and the Mudhol state was no exception. As agriculture was the way of life of most of the people, the village was the centre of economic adtivity. The village has been referred to by several names such as 'Grama' ' Dehe' ' Mouja' and ' Khede' etc²¹ The village head man i.e. Patil was assisted by the Kulkarni and Chougula. The three were in charge of the revenue collection of the villages.

In the Mudhol sate the land system was purely in the hands of the ruler. The Maratha land system had its deep roots in the system adopted by Malik Ambar. The methods of measurement assessment and settlement were the same till the last decade of the 18th century²². In Maharashta different types of land tenure prevalled, Watan, Inam, Saranjam and Miras were some of the land tenures based upon the type of services rendered by an individual to the state. Saranjam revenue was a military tenure and the land granted to an individual by the sate was enjoyed by him till he performed the military services during the Maratha period all revenue in the state was regarded as the property of the ruler of the state. Who exercised the right of supreme ownership by collecting land rent in the form of land revenue? While the ruler exercised the right of supreme. Ownership, the cultivated lands and the adjoining waste lands, forests and meadow lands were held by village communities. ²³

THE REVENUE SURVEY:

British introduced revenue survey settlement in various states and parts of India. Major w. e. Anderson was the

superintendent of revenue survey settlement of Mysore and Satara territory.

Land Revenue settlement was introduced for the first time in the year 1867-68 A.D. into 69 Darbari (Khalsa) villages of the state during the period of the minority. It was guaranteed for a period of 16 years commencing from 1868-69 A.D. The average assessment per acre on cultivable land was fixed at annas 11 pies 6. The first revision settlement was introduced in the 69 Darbari villages in the year 1894-95 A.D. and the average assessment per acre was enhanced to annas 15 and pies 2 per acre. The second revision settlement was introduced in to the said villages in the year 1925-26 A.D. and has been in force with effect from 1926-27 A.D., the average assessment per acre having been raised to Rs.I-3-II. The 12 Inam villages were brought under land revenue settlement at the time of the introduction of the revised settlement in Khalsa villages in the year 1894-95 A.D. The old system of Land measurement in Bhighas and Pands or Taks has been entirely displaced by the present system of acres and gunthas in all the 81 villages of the state.

Land revenue was usually collected in kind or cash in the Mudhol state in two installments, one in May after the Rabbi harvest and the other in October after the Kharip harvest every year.²⁴

CROPS:

The chief staple food-grain in Jawary which is grown both as Kharip (early) and as Rabbi (late) crops. The Kharip Jawary is intermixed with minor cereals and pulses which are sown in alternate rows in the same field. The area under Kharip Jawary crop formed about 8.81 percent of the total cropped area. The area under Rabbi Jawary was 36.60 percent.

The area under second principal crop viz., cotton was about 11 per cent at the time of the first revision settlement

and has now risen to almost 30 per cent during the second revision settlement, there by reducing the area under food crop to a corresponding extent. The area under cotton during the year under report was 34,383 acres i.e., about 18.36 percent of the total cropped area. The princes of grain and of cotton having generally fallen, the normal percentage of acres under different crops have of late been showing a marked divergence. The general deficiency of annual rain fall which has been a characteristic feature of the last decade and the erratic tendency of the annual late rain has to some extent affected the economic condition of the agriculturists in general. ²⁵

POLICE:

The police force of the state is in charge of the Chief Police Officer working under orders of the district Magistrate and consists of I chief constable, 13 Head constables, 88 constables and one Karkun to the chief constable as detailed in Appendix VI. One Head constable of

the second grade, a retired military man, is appointed to impart instructions to the police force in the drill practices.

The cost of police force during the year (1903A.D.) was Rs. 9,909-3-5 as compaired with Rs.8,990-10-7 for the previous year (1902A.D.).

The area of the Mudhol state is 368 square miles and the population according to the census of 1901 A.D. is 63,001 souls, thus there is one policeman for every 3-5 square miles of area and about 606 souls of the population. ²⁶

VILLAGE POLICE:

There are 308 shet-sandis or village. Watchman maintained at a cost of Rs.6,348-6-0, these men assist the police in the performance of their duty.

SHILLEDARS (MOUNTED POLICE)

There are 38 Shilledars or Swars. They are required to serve one or more months in year according to the amount of remuneration (generally paid in land), they receive out of these there are 15 at a time in service. These shilledars or Mounted police assist the Foot Police in cases of emergency and speed. Their cost during the year was Rs.4,414-12-4. ²⁷

POLICE:

The Police Force of this state is embodied under the District police Act-IV of 1890 A.D.

The recruits to the unammed branch are trained locally in the department by the Chief Police Officer and the old experienced officers in his staff. They are sent to the Armed Head Quarters for training in drill.

Men in the armed branch who are recruited from the late S.S. Infantry are well trained in drill and musketry and all possible care is taken to maintain their standard of efficiency and training.

The Armed and unamed police of the state have been reorganized with a view to increase their efficiency by the removal of the superfluous men and instituting an incremental scale of pay for the Men and the officers of the force.

Both the Armed and Unarmed branches are under the control of the chief police officer who holds a certificate of Honor and an all round prize from the P.T.S. Nasik. Under his supervision and control the police station officer carries on the work of the police station and the armed police Jamadar looks after the Armed Head Quarters.

The chief police officer is invested with certain powers of the D.S.P. in matters of discipline and crime investigation.

The Diwan and the District Magistrate exercise supervisory control over the police force, the former exercising the powers of the D.S.P. and also those of the District Magistrate for the purpose of serious emergency.²⁸

Owing to the abnormal conditions the number of offences committed during the year was considerably large, 75 offences having been registered in the year under report, These include house-breaking and thief's two serious dacoities and offences relating to infringement of orders promulgated under the defense of India Rules. The police exercised diligence and achieved good results in the detection and prevention of crime. The sub jointed statement shows the number of weapons on charge of the police force.

Class of Weapons No. of weapons

Armed Police Force	41 obore muskets	50	
	476 Martini Henty	60	
	Muzzle loading	51_	
	Total	61	
Unarmed police force 476 Martini Henry			
•	Six chambered 32		

Smith & Wesson

1

Grand total ----

161+9=170

Appendix IV gives particulars of the unarmed police force in the state and Appendix IV A shows the strength of the Armed Police Force. Owing to heavy inflation of police work, 20 men were enlisted as additional emergency police during the year the year under report.

There is one police man (Unamed) for every 9 sq. miles of area of about 1857 A.D. souls.

The cost of police force (unarmed) during the year under report was Rs. 10,332/ as compared with Rs. 9,259/ of the previous year.

Appendix V shows the work done by the police during this and the last year.

Appendix VI shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year as compared with that of the last year.

Appendix VII shows the number, description and other particular of offence committed under Penal code and other laws. ²⁹

JAIL:

There is one Jail in the Mudhol state. It is in charge of the Chief Medical Officer as superintendent. Females are kept separate from the males. The sanitary arrangements were good and discipline was well maintained and enforced.

Convict prisoners are employed on indoor work according to Jail Regulations such as grinding grain cooking food, weaving carpets, country cloth, dhoties, towels and counter panes, bed-covers and fine silk cloth commonly used for coats, shirts etc. They are also employed on out door work

in connection with state building and repairing of the roads thanks etc.

There are no separate lock-ups undertrial criminal prisoners are also kept in this Jail in separate cells.³⁰

Names of High officials in the Mudhol state and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1904-1905 A.D.

Appointment

			7-1
1	S.D. Khandekar	••	State Karbhari
2	A.G. Paranjape		Nyayadhish
3	S.C. Pascal	-	Medical Officer
4	D.R. Chaire	*	Oversear
5	Y. V. Durve	~	Chief Constable
6	B.S. Belavadi	•	Darbar Karbhari, 31

Name of official

CRIMINAL JUSTICE:

There are 3 magisterial courts. The state Karbhari is invested with powers of the district magistrate with additional powers under sections 30 and 34 of the criminal procedure code. The Nyayaadhish has the 1st class powers, cause tribal by the 2nd class Magistrate are also sent to him. The Awal Karkun exercises the powers of the third class magistrate. The chief has full criminal powers.

CIVIL JUSTICS:

There are two courts exercising original civil jurisdiction in the state the state karbhari and the court of the Nayayadhish, the former being invested with 1st class subordinate Judge's powers and the latter with those of the 2nd class. The chief's court is the highest appellate court. It wields the powers of the district judge as well as of the High Court.³²

FOREST:

The physical aspects of the country are not favorable to a luxuriant forest growth, slopes of some of the hillocks and some table lands grow inferior kind of jungle trees.

Babul and Nimb are the only timber trees grown in Flata.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE:

The trade of the state consists chiefly in disposing of the surplus agriculture produce and importing condiments, cloth and other necessaries of life. The principal products are Jawari, Wheat, Cotton, Gram, Chilies, Maize, Kardi and other oilseeds.

The principal manufacture of the state is the weaving industry coarse cloth, such as saris, cotton and woolen blankets are exported to other markets.

There are two Ginning Factories in the state one at Mudhol the Rajesaheb's Private concern and the other at Mahalingpur belonging to a local Sowkar.³³

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICES:

There are three post offices Mudhol Mahalingpur and Lokapur. Telegraph office was added to the Post office at Mudhol in 1906-07 A.D. telegraph office was added to the post office at Mudhol in 1906-07 A.D. Telegraph line was joined with Kaladagi during the year.³⁴

MINT:

The state has no mint of its own. The coin in use and circulation in the state are British coins since the year 1854 A.D. when the former peer-khani coin then current in the state was converted into British coin.

The prerogative of introducing its own system of coinage and currency is invariably associated with a sovereign state. From early times the Mudhol state had enforced its own coinage which was allowed to continue under the Treaty of 1819 A.D. At a later date the British Government issued instructions the state to abolish. It was consequently abolished by the Administrator of the Mudhol state during the minority of the then Ruler compensation promised was never given.

This abolition of mint in the Mudhol state has apart from interfering with its sovereign rights caused to it the loss of profits of mintage which was not made good by suitable compensation.

The rights was taken away but the compensation has never been paid to the state. The Mudhol Darbar expects suitable compensation for the extinction of this ancient and acknowledged prerogative.³⁵

MUNICIPALATIES:

There are three Municipalities in the state. They are at Mudhol, Mahalingpur and Lokapur. The sources of income are Octroi and house tax etc. The items of expenditure are Conservancy, Sanitation, Lighting, Road repairs an improvements of water supply.³⁶

There are three Municipalities in the state. They are at Mudhol, Mahalingpur, Lokapur.

Appendix XIV gives him receipts and expenditure of the 3 Municipalities during this and last year. The sources of income are octroi and house tax etc. The items of expenditure are conservancy, sanitation, lighting, Road repairs and improvement of water supply. The municipalities are governed and functioning under the Bombay District Municipal Act No. 3 of 1901 A.D.

7

These bodies were established long ago, but in view of their reluctance to increase taxation on account of the inhabitants 'poverty' they are handicapped in making improvements which are urgently needed.

They are doing the primary duties of keeping towns in sanitary condition and keeping water supply uncontaminated and roads in proper repair and making lighting arrangements and taking steps to prevent out break of epidemics. Their working on the whole may be stated to be not unsatisfactory, but needs further improvement.

Mudhol municipality consists of 15 Members of whom 12 are elected and 3 nominated of the 12 elected 10 are Hindus and 2 Mahomedans.

Fresh election of the Mudhol Municipality was held this year in January 1943 A.D., the elected president is Mr. G.G. Chaudhari, B.A., LL.B. ³⁷

TOLLS AND FERRIES:

There are five toll bars in the state. They are Belgali Malapur (Mudhol), Vajarmatti, Timmapur and Lokapur. The receipts from toll during the year under report are shown in the following statement:-

Sr.No,	Name	of	Toll	Current	Receipts	Balance
	Naka			demand	current	due at the
						end of the
						year
1	Belaga	li		5100-0-0	4665-00	445-0-0
2	Malapu	ır		1040-0-0	820-0-0	220-0-0
3	Vajarm	atti		221-0-0	221-0-0	
4	Timma	pur		725-0-0	563-0-0	161-4-0
5	Lokapu	ar		3001-0-0	2800-12-0	200-4-0
Total				10087-0-0	9060-8-0	1026-8-0

The Bidki Farm is not existence; Arrears of Rs.448-15-6 are due from the Kolhapur Darbar for the Fasli year 1348

-

A.D. The president of village Panchayat at Kolhapur has been requested to pay the amount.

There are five Ferries over the GhataPrabha river viz. at Mudhol, Machaknur, Chinchkhadi-Khurd, Mandgaon and Dhavaleshwar. 38

WAGES OF LABORERS:

The prices of agricultural produce are given in Appendix XVII.

WAGES PER DIEM: PRESENT YEAR-

Carpenter — From annas 8 to rupee 1-4-0

Muson — From annas 5 to annas 14

Coolie (Male) From annas 4 to annas 5

Coolie (Female) From annas 21/2 to rupees annas 3

Coolie (Boy) From annas 2 to rupees annas 2½

The condition of the laboring class was fair throughout the year as there was good demand for labour.³⁹

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CLIMATE:

The state has a healthy climate similar to that of the adjoining British territory and Jamkhandi and Ramdurg states. It is on the whole free from Malaria except a few villages on the Lokapur side. The climate is pleasant and cool in the rainy season and in the winter, but in summer the heat during the day is oppressive though nights are fairly pleasant. The temperature rises from about 88.6 in December to about 107.3 in May.

There is one Hospital in Mudhol called the king Edward VII Memorial Hospital and there are two dispensaries in the state. They are at Mahalingpur and Lokapur. Medical aid is given free to those who attend the dispensaries Appendix-XXIII shows the number of patients treated in each of these

institutions and the expenditure incurred. These institutions worked very satisfactorily.

The King George V Silver Jubilee Maternity Ward building which was under construction has been completed.

In response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the king-Emperor's Anti-Tuber-Colossi Fund, collections were made from the state officers and well-to-do rayat's and the Durbar contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 which together with the subscriptions collected by the committee formed for the purpose, amounted to Rs. 3,306. The amount returnable to the Durbar is Rs. 3,164 (With interest) and it is proposed that the Karnataka Health Institute at Hukeri Rad should utilize this amount for the purpose in view of certain concessions⁴⁰

EDUCATION:

Appendix XXV gives the classification of different schools with particulars regarding attendance. The total expenoliture of the High School excluding Scholarships, was Rs.5,202-13-0 as against Rs. 5,365-4-8 in the last year. Frees are charged at the rate of annas 8 only in the first three standards and annas 12 in the IV and V standards and rupee one only in the IV and standards of the depressed and rupee one only in the VI and VII standards. The students of the depressed class are exempted from this nominal fee, and every possible facility is afforded to them in order to encourage literacy among them. This year 19 candidates were sent up for the Matriculation examination of which 8 passed the examination.

The proposal to construct a new building for the High School has had to be postponed owing to financial stringency.

The total expenditure on primary schools was 9,942-7-9 as against Rs.8,372-15-1 of the last year. No fees are charged for pupils attending the primary schools throughout the state. The Assembly has appointed an educational board to supervise and control the primary schools in the state. All possible attempts are being made to spread literacy among the subjects of the state and the number of schools has risen from 37 to 55.

There is no separate school for the depressed classes as they are allowed admission in schools along with the boys of other classes.⁴¹

The state gave six scholarships of Rs. 35,20,20,15,10 and 4 per month to Maratha students, one of whom is studying in the Grant Medical College at Bombay, one is studying in the Inter Science class at Baroda, and two are studying in the Engineering College at Karachi and Baroda, and one is studying in the High school at Belgaum.

There are 55 primaries school and new with an attendance of about 2254 students in all as against 1806 of the last year.

To encourage the Maratha students in the primary and secondary education, the Durbar has sanctioned Rs.504 for distribution as scholarships among the deserving poor Maratha students of the state. Accordingly, some students (8 in the High School and 12 from Marathi primary schools) are receiving benefit from this sum.

Three scholarships, one of Rs.2 and 2 of Rs. 4 each are awarded to Maratha students from Shrimati Bakabai Scholarship Fund.

The total expenditure on education excepting scholarships is met from the following funds (1) State Fund (2) Local fund and (3) School Fees.⁴²

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO THE CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS ON ACTIVE SERVICE:

The following concessions have been graned to the children of soldiers (combatants) on active service enrolled after the commencement of the present war, studying in all the schools in the State.

- 2) Primary School Supply of books at Government cost and Scholarship in deserving cases not exceeding Rs.1/per month in each case.
- Middle school and High School Free studentship and supply of books or Scholarship, according to circumstances.

These concessions will be available for the duration of the War. 43

TRAINING OF PERSONAL OF THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION:

No regular machinery existed in the state for the training of the personnel of the Revenue administration, but subordinates who require special training in special subjects are sent to British India for training in special subjects, such as framing of annewari, grading of cotton and in subjects relating to co-operative department, Cowing to the limited resources of the state it is not possible to open a special class for training under competent and experienced officers. But retired British officers who are being imported from outside districts, while doing special duty are generally taking care to see that the subordinates follow their instructions and understand the subjects with which they deal.

Rao Bhadur A.N. Pradhan Retired Deputy

Collector from the Bombay provincial service who served as the

Dewan of thestate till 5th February 1943 A.D., relinquished his

charge owing to ill-health in favor of Mr. K.B. keskar Retired

Mamlatdar B.P.C.S. who was appointed as his successor. Both have had training and experience of the Bombay Land Revenue system, and the former in particular has extensive.⁴⁴

THE MUDHOL STATE CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK AND CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE STATE:

The Mudhol State central co-operative Bank Limited, Mudhol was registered on 31st March 1942 under Bombay co-operative Societies Act VII of 1925. The actual business however commenced from the 18th April 1942 after its formal inauguration at the hands of Mr. D.D.Chitale, the Managing Director of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Poona.

The following statement indicates the position of the Bank during the year under report:-

1	Number of Members -				
	Individuaļs	1	46		
	Societies	-	5		
	Total		151		

Long term capital -				
Share capital held by individuals	22,125			
Share capital held by societies	300			
Working capital	30,858			
Loans and Advances —				
Individuals	60,497			
Societies	4,609			
	87,531			
	Share capital held by individuals Share capital held by societies Working capital Loans and Advances — Individuals			

During the year under report one branch of the bank was opened at Mahalingpur, business centre of the state and only after six months of its inauguration Shrimant Regent Ranisaheba who has always evinced ken interest in the affairs of the bank performed the opening ceremony of the branch on 15th of October 1942 A.D.⁴⁵

The management of the Bank is entrusted to a Board of Directors who is nominated by the State for the first three years and during this period the cost of establishment is agreed to be borne by the state. In the year under report this cost amounted to Rs. 2,028.

The Board of Directors consists of the following members:-

1	A.V.Desai Esqr. B.A.,LL.B.	- Chairman
2	R.N. Tambe, Esqr., B.A.,LL.B.	- Managing Director
3	R.B. Sonnad, Esqr.	- Director, Mudhol
4	V.S. Talathi, Esqr.	do-
5	I.C. Paccheapur, Esqr.	- Mahalingpur
6	S.M. Ambai, Esqr.	do-

Mr. R.N. Tambe who is working as the Managing Director of the Bank has previous experience in Banking and is a trained hand.

During the year under report five societies; Four agricultural and one non-agricultural were registered. All the five societies are functioning well, the Mudhol State central cooperative Bank Mudhol having financed the four agricultural societies to the extent of Rs.5045.⁴⁶

MILITARY FORCE:

The maintains no regular military force, but have an irregular militate called Bargirs, comprising of 5 men whose services except in the case of 5 have been temporarily commuted by the Durbar but may be counted upon in times of serious emergencies.⁴⁷

MISCELLANEOUS:

PRINTING PRESS:

There is one state press at Mudhol for planning official work of the state. No news papers or periodicals are

printed and publish in this state. The yearly coast of the state price is Rs.459/-

LIBRARIES:

There is one Library at Mudhol supported by the state contribution and public subscription. It is registered and is in flourishing condition. The assistant political agent S.M.C. visited the institution and remarked favorably about is working.

FAIRS:

Three fairs of importance are held yearly in this state:-

- (A) Ramanavami at Mudhol in Chaitra (March)
- (B) Mahalingeshwar Fair at Mahalingpur in Bhandrapad (September)
- (C) Loknathfair at lokapur in Shravan (August)

In conclusion it may be observed that there was peace and contentment among he subjects of the state that are absolutely loyal. The Rajasaheb and all his subjects have been doing their best to help the paramount power in the present war. ⁴⁸

FACTORIES:

They are two cotton Gaining Factories working in the State. One at Mudhol and the other is at Mahalingpur. There is also a cotton press attached to the Gaining Factory at Mudhol.⁴⁹

SALT:

Prior to 1879 A.D. there was no restriction on the manufacture of salt in Mudhol state and salt was a matter of fact actually manufactured therein.

In the year 1879 A.D. during the minority of the then ruler of the Mudhol state a yadi was issued by the Assistant Political Agent to the administrator of the Mudhol state ordering him to stop the manufacture of the salt in Mudhol sate then forth. On the ground that the rulers of native states and Jahagirdars had no right to produce salt and as the British government was put to a great loss in respect of salt revenue owing to the manufacture of the salt there. Transition of this yadi is kept herewith (EXXIV).

In the first place, is not true that the Mudhol state had no right to produce salt. It exercised this right till 1879 A.D. with our any interference. Moreover, there is nothing in the treaty of 1819 A.D. which justifies this prohibition of the manufacture of salt in the Mudhol sate, which was introduced therein during the minority of the ruler. It cannot therefore be said that this violation of treaty right was made with the consent of any adult ruler of the state. This policy of prohibition was simply forced upon the state when the minor ruler had no voice in it and when the administrator of the state was not even

consulted as regards the advisability of its introduction and there is not even the semblance of an agreement to support⁵⁰ Moreover this prohibition of the manufacture of salt is diametrically opposed to the every principles of free trade which have been frequently relied upon by the political officers themselves. Thus this prohibition -

- (1) Infringes the sovereign rights of the ruler of the Mudhol state.
- (2) Is an infringement of the terms of the treaty of 1819
 A.D.
- (3) Is opposed to the principles of free trade, and
- (4) Is prejudicial to the interests of the subjects of the Mudhol State.

Reference to the aforesaid Yadi will show that the government wanted to give compensation to the salt manufacturing states having a standing for more than 30 years. In the first place there is no reason why manufacturers of salt for a period of less than 30 years should be held disentitled to compensation, when their right to manufacture salt is unquestionable. The accounts of Maulas or Salt Pans in use in

the state for more than 30 years were produced but no orders were issued regarding compensation to be paid to the sate for its loss. For each pan the state levied only a tax for the use of the land utilized for the purpose, and as salt was considered to be a necessary article of food no other tax was levied on the salt produced. On account of the prohibition, however, the subjects of the state had to purchase British taxed salt and were thus subjected to indirect taxation. Under the contemplated federal constitution it is hoped that the state will receive adequate annual compensation for the loss of revenue under this head owing to the unreasonable extinction of its right to manufacture salt, or in the alternative at least get from British government adequate supplies of salt free of charge for the confide consumption of the people of the state, the quantity to be determined on the basis of the population.⁵¹

RELIGIOUS POLICY OF THE STATE:

At the beginning, the Mudhol rulers were independent and paid nominal tribute to their overlords. But in

their internal administration they were the highest authority. Therefore they had the full right to grant watan, lands etc. to any persons or any religious endowment. In the Mudhol sate, Hindus, Lingayats, Muslims and people from other minority groups were living in harmony. The rulers of Mudhol were generally benevolent and religious.

Fortunately there are number of documents available in Poona Archives which shed light on the charitable activities of the Mudhol rulers.

The Mudhol ruler was benevolent and a person having tolerant view about all the religions and people of different creeds. This was the administrative set up of the Mudhol state only the major aspects of the administration have been touched upon. As it was a princely state it was akin to other princely stats in the adjoining area. Hence only the final aspects of administration have been put here.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL SITUATION:

SOCIAL STRUCTURE:

In whole India including Maharashtra the society was divided into many sub groups. The caste system was present in society. ⁵² Hindu society was dived into Four sub castes, this system present in society from ancient period. ⁵³ There was no relation of one cast with other such as marraes, occupation etc. ,This was the character of division. From this system different caste groups emerged ⁵⁴

Social status of a person was according to his caste. Indian social administration was based on system and these systems were privatized from vade-purna. The occupation is carried out through generation. Later the caste were based on occupation ⁵⁵

According to occupation different caste group formed. They remained separate from each other and ere independent. ⁵⁶

In Midvale period there as no change in this pattern, But in British period different castes groups developed their different tasks. The higher caste's will live task free life where as the low castes will serve them. In he middle of 19th centaury the social system of Mudhol was also same, in Mudhol there were hindu, jain, muslims and christens lived. Population of Mudhol in 1921 A.D.

Religion	Men	Women	Total
Hindu	28,063	27,490	55,553
Jain	76	65	141
Mulsim	2,196	2,249	4,445
Christ	1	-	1

In 1921 A.D. the no of houses in Mudhol was 12,933.⁵⁷

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In Mudhol province pleasents. Farmers etc. Lived Brahmin ws the highest cste in society. All the religious and educational works were done by them. In Brahmin society 'Kokanst deshst',' Ashya' case were included where as 'Karadya', 'Chitpawan' etc. were sub cstes. The Brahmin of Mudhol was 'chitpaan, devast, devrukhe, preavid, Golak Gujrathi, Kannoj, Karadya, Madhydhik, Sarase, Shaneve Telang and Tuegul. There were sub castes according to occupation.Kulkarni,Despande, Joshi, Bhat were the buith cste. Brahmim took them selves prestigious in socity and looked at others downly. They belived in touch ability and tken advantage of superstition. 58

In Mudhol there were no Branches at some villages therefore they ere called from other village for religious ceremony.

The administrative work were controlled by '
Kulkarni', they are from Brahmin family. The place is carried to

next generation, the marrage work, Panchang etc. are done by Brahmins.⁵⁹

After Brahmin was 'maratha' they were war lords. The maratha ofmudhol were from 'Bramhvansh', 'Sashvansh', 'Charduavansh', 'suryavanshi' there were surnames, such as 'Ghorpade', 'Nimbalkar' 'Mohite' etc.

In the marrage or other ceremony the 'Pan Supari' were given to patil. All the discputes were solving by them. ⁶⁰ In 9Maratha caste they give more attention towards fighting technique than education. The Sutar, Lohar, Mahar, Chambar, Kumbhar, Sonar etc. were 'Baluatedhari' Teli, Tamboli, Bhat etc.were 'Amedhar' ⁶¹ In Mudhol 'Lingayat' having two sub cste "Wani" and Jagam' Wani done to trade work. Gujarathi, Marwadi a Wani did the work of undoing money. For low caste they lend money for interest of 12 to 36 Rs. Per hundred. Per year, where as to Jagam 6 to 12 Rs. ⁶²

The 'nagarpalika' was set up in 1872A.D. the 1500 Rs were given to 'negarpalika' by this province. Mahalingpur Shirol, Lokapur the Janment business was flourished. The 150,000 Rs. Cloth ws sent out of province for sait he business was good in this areas. Mudhol. Shoil and Lokapur the business was Good.⁶³

In the province there were 290 trades in this mostly are lingayat, Marwadi, Wani etc. Gold, Sil, Niel, Coconut, etc. were imported mostly from Mumbai, pune, solapur etc. the treads is mostly done by oxen casts.⁶⁴

The main occupation of people was agriculture except this trade the climate is not because of which rainfall is about 20 inch. The temperature muses up to 105F and down at 70 F two type of food grains are produced 'Kharif' and 'Rabbi' .Jwari, Bajari, Mug, Wheat, Cotton etc. are produced.⁶⁵

About 42.55 percent population was dependent on agriculture, Lingayat, Jain, Maratha, Bhangar, and Muslim were mostly farmers.

The house were simple and single story. This are made from Mud and Stones. The main log of house was made up of 'Niam'. 66

In the Mudhol province there were numbers of old temples and Dharamshala, in 1862 A.D. the first Dharamshala ws constructed the expenditure was 23.130 Rs. There were two government Bungalow which are meant for highly ownered peoples. The income of Bharamshal and temples in Mudhol ws about one thousand rupees. ⁶⁷

The Mudhol province included 10 villages
Jmjarecoan, Soascgaon, Malapur, Mantrr, Budri, Shinol, Kulati,
Mughal Khod and Mulali.Muhol was centre of all the king
Ghorpade lived here. At Shirol 'Koasti' people lived which

performed the work of weaving of cloth the land here was productive and ferrite here. At Kulali lived 'Desai'.

Jambgi province contained B.K. Jmbgi, Antapur Bangi, Yadrki, Kd., Chinchkhadi, Bk. Chinchkhadi, Pettwr, Madyapur, Uttur etc. all these village are very good in the view of agriculture the wheat of Gulgal were famous and of good quality. 68

Machkanur province contained Machkanur, Budni Bk, Budni Ku., Alagmdi Bk, Halgali, Vajalmatti etc. villages. In this the villages Halgati, Alagmti, Vajaygmde were famous for agriculture. The relatives of king lives here. Here near the bank of river there is temple of 'Bassappa'.

Dhavalaveshver province contained Dhavalareshver, Yarapur, Saeedapur, Sanganhatti, Bisnal, Kosarcope, Budni Mahalingapur, Nandgao, Nagral etc. villages were included Mahalingapur was densty populated village here the cloth weaving work was advanced. The temple of

Mahalingapppa was constructed here. Lokapur province included Laksanhatti, Aramikatti, Rakar, Kanasgari, Heybal etc. many villages were included in this the Lokapur was biggest. The desai of Lokapur lived here. Here this place is famous because of lord shiva.⁶⁹

Mudhol province was mainly Maratha but the language here are Kannad, Marahi and Muslim. The normal language was Kannad but official language was Marathi.⁷⁰

offices.⁷¹ From 1865 A.D. to the period of maloji raje about 18 miles of road was constructed for trade. Number was 70. There were main seven roads which connected the important stations of provinces. A road of 12 miles was constructed between Mudhol and Mahalingpur.⁷² For the solution of disputes there was an court. The Judge having power of subordinate judge. The king was independent in all type of works there was also an district magistrate for the work of province. The production of

province was also good the police force was 126. There was an Jail which has capacity for 50-60 criminals.⁷³

There were many epdimies in Mudhol province such as fever, Skin cancer, disease of eyes the chicken pox etc. There was an hospital containing two doctors.⁷⁴

In southern province Mudhol was a glorious province in History of Karnatka. VankatraoGhorpade death and Maloji Ghorpade was very young. Therefore the administration was in the bands of English. When Maloji became nature the political agent of south colonel Ferris harded the administration on 25 January 1904 A.D.⁷⁵

The Malojirao Ghorpade was near to Shahu Maharaj that's why he promoted kusti. The games like battle of bull, cock and different animals were shown that people could be entertained and come together.⁷⁶

The breed of dog know as Mudhol hound or Maratha hounds was famous.77

The administration should be systematic so that Many changes were made. A council was established to improve the status of people but the status of people never changed even through council.⁷⁸

In the First World War English were helped by Malojirao and he was rewarded by 3 thousand hectare of land in Mundgoad, Malajirao planned to construct an lake and produce Sugar cane. He also decided to establish a Sugar Factory. Two officers were also put on this task. There were also different officers to look after the work. The work continued for seven years and about 70-80 thousand was expenditure for the fencing expenditure was 10-12 thousand the construction of Lake Intake very huge amount. After calculating the total expenditure was about 5 lakhs but malajoral thinked that it could be a great help to the people of province. But the plan failed and the status of people remained law.

The king was very good and entettingent but he was unable to use his intelligence in favors of his province.⁸⁰

After the attack of Mahalingapur to make people happly a plan was set before Malajirao the plan was approved by Maharaj, he given his Banglow without rent, also promised to give payment of technical officer under leader ship of Maharaj in 1930 A.D. the Khadi industry started due to increase in trads the payment increased. The workers got 10-12 Rs.per hour.⁸¹

Maharaj introduce many planes but the daily's such as 'Swaraj' and 'Kesri' were aritsing them. They put foreward the demand of people such as is (i) industrialization, (ii) improvement of roads, (iii) works of nagarpalika, (iv) Water supply, Derease in the expenditure of royalties to help the social work royalties. 82

In 28 August 1931 A.D.the council '
Pragyapratinidhe' was emerged. The main work of this was

primary education, secondary education, health, medicine, social education, municipal party. Improve the condition of temples. Shri Masurkar was appointed as the 'Nagaradaksh'. This assembly tried to solve the social problem. The income was very low so they got the permission to taxes house asks. The taxes on necessary goods were disused and increase of on prestigious goods. 83

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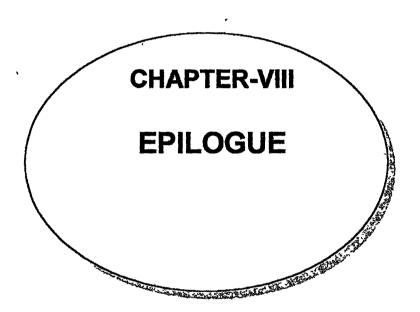
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CHAPTER - VIII

EPILOGUE

Thus study of former Mudhol state is interesting and fascinating because Mudhol state was one of the leading and oldest Maratha states in southern Maratha country. Mudhol was the capital town of Mudhol state and now it is one of the important Town of Bagalkot District in the Karanataka state.

Of the many Ruling families in the Maharashtra, the Ghropade family was one of the most ancient and distinguished. The founder of this family was of Rajput origin and was descended from the Rana of Udaipur. This Ghropade family and the Bhosale family of Satara trace their descent to a common ancestor, Bapa Rawal of Chitor, through his descendant Bhimsing who founded the principality of Dungarpur and Banswara.

This family played an important part in the history of the Deccan. It appears that Mudhol came into the Possession of the family about the year 1551 AD. At that time they held an important position at the court of the Bhamani kings and the command of 7,000 horses. It appears that Mudhol along with its five Mahals was held in saranjam by this family. Even before it was granted in inam by the Adilshahi dynasty along with the hereditary title of 'Raja' and privilege of using the morchals and chavaries and the exemption from mujara (the obeisance of a subject)

Chief Town of Mudhol state, Bombay presidency, situated in lat. 16° 19'50" N, and long. 75° 19'20" E, Population (1881) 6060, of whom H985 ware Hindus, 1010 muhammadans and 65 Jains, Dispensary, Patients in 1882-83.7348, number of persons vaccinated about 2000.

The area of the Mudhol state was 361 sq. miles. The population of this state according to the last census of 1931 was 62,860 its average yearly gross revenue was Rs. 569,742. It comprised 5 mehals, consisting of 81 villages forming a compact block of territory, adjoining the

patwardhan. Jahagirs of Jamkhandi, Sangli and etc. it was in political relation with the Government of Bombay through the Resident at Kolhapur and political Agent S.M.C.

The origin of this state goes to the middle of the 14th century. This state came into existence in 1551 A.D. and lasted up to 1948 A.D.

The present study of the state of Mudhol is based on the original source material available from family records from Mudholkar Ghorpade, source hacsed in the Archives of Kolhapur, Bombay, Pune etc. In addition the published original sources are also referred from the Libraries of Shivaji University, Kolhapur Bharat Itihas shanshodhak Mandal, Pune Gokhale Institute, Poona, The secondary source material is also plenty of information regarding the subject matter of study which are also referred vigorously.

In the present study an attempt has been made to explain the full details of the history of Mudhol citing the origin of the rulers of their vassalage during the ages of North Indian Muslim rulers then the Bahamins and its off-shoot Bijapur.

Moreover the study gives details of the rulers of Mudhol and their activities under Bahamani and Adilshahi. Mudhol rulers joined the services of peshwa also. The present work gives details of the political and administrative affairs of the rulers, their public utility works, system of administration, foreign affairs etc. Thus the study covers almost all aspects of the history of Mudhol state. I have sincerely tried my best to present the unknown information to the readers and humbly attempted to enrich their knowledge from my thesis (I have drawn the following conclusions.) (As to the methodology, I have used historical method throughout my work. I have made internal and external criticism. I have used imaginative faculty whenever necessary to link up instances and events. I have tried to observe strict objectivity in my study.

This Thesis is divided into the following eight Chapters.

This first Chapter is introductory in which the origin and establishment of the family and state of Mudhol is cited. It covers all the oral traditions and origin sources which shed the light on the inception of the family of the Ghorpade family. The first ruler from the family was Sujansinh who came from the North to Deccan and who previously belonged to Rajput race. This family of Ghropade ruled over the area of Mudhol from 1551 A.D. to 1948 A.D. covering the period of 400 years. The honor and prestige of this family had risen to highest ebb, when it served under Bhamani and Adilishahi. This chapter covers, the Ghorpades vassalage under the muslim rulers of the North, the Bahamanis of Bidar, Adilshahis of Bijapur.

In addition this chapter covers the geographical features of the state of Mudhol. Features of the state of Mudhol. As geographical features play an important role on shaping the live's of the people, the location and geography of the area bent and compel the people to advance and create a milestone in history. The same affect of geography we notice in the lives of the people. The state is known for the famous temples of Ram temples, Mahalaxmi Temple, Datta Temple.

People from other state come on pilgrimage of the above temples. This area of Mudhol state was ruled in Ancient Period by various dynasties like Satavahan, Chalulyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyani and Yadavas of Devegiri. In this chapter early history given because we formed some inscriptions in this area.

Mudholkar Ghropades were the Maratha Sardars who saved first under Bahamani from the inception of this state. They were very loyal to Bahamani power and extended help to expand Bahamani power in the Deccan.

The territory of Mudhol at first granted by Allaudin Husain, the founder of the Bhamani kingdom about the middle of the 14th century to the ancestor of Mudhol Ruler consisted of 84 villages and this gift carried with it the title of Raja. It is remarkable that in spite of the several political upheavals in the country the territory with the title has been maintained through the several centuries, practically unaffected. In all the wars that were waged by or against the Mahomedan monarchs, in the Deccan the name of the Ghorpades shines with military valour.

One ancestor Sujansinghcame to Deccan about 1334 A.D. and his descented, served Bahamani rulers. Bahamani dynasty, was founded in 1347 A.D. by Hussan Gangu, Sujansinghand his son Dilipsinghtook the service under Hussan Gangu and helped him to extend Bahamani kingdom in all directions. Hussan Gangu was very much pleased with the services of father and son and granted Jahagir of Ten villages around Devagiri.

Dilipsingh received the post of "Chief of Khasha, horses" (हारागांच्या हारोडेस्वारीचा मुख्य ,). This indicates the position of Mudholkar Ghorpade's status in the court of Bahamani. This Sujansinghbreathed his last in 1335 A.D. Dilipsinghwith his father under took many expeditions and his valor's. There was a conflict between Bahamani and Vijaynagar Dilipsingh undertook part in the battle of 1366 A.D. and showed his bravery and Bahamani ruler granted him more villages. Dilipsinghdied in the year 1367 A.D.

After Dilipsinh his son Sidhaji became the rulers of Mudhol and served under Bahamani. Bhairvsingh the son of Sidhaji also joined the Bahamani army; Firojshah became

the ruler in 1397 A.D. And in the battle of Martur Sidhaji and Bhairvsingh took active part. In this battle Sidhaji was killed. Sidhaji served loyally to Bahamani ruler for more than 31 years. Therefore Firojshah Bahamani Ruler was pleased and granted Bhairavsingha Jahagir of 84 villages of Raibag, tarf Mudhol in 1398 A.D. It said that the real power of Mudholkar Ghorpades was started from this date.

The successor of Bhairavsinghalso served under Bahamani sultan. He had two Bahamani sultans. He had two sons Devraj and Karnsingh and Bhimsingh served under Muhmmud Gawan, the great prime minister of Bahamani and deputed to conquer Vishalgad. Karnsingh conquered Vishul gad fort with the help of rope and Ghorpad.

The chief of Mudhol belongs to the Bhonsla — Ghorpade family which like most maratha families of distinction claims to be of Rajput of Kshattriya origin. The original name was Bhonsla and tradition has it that the Mudholkar is descended from a common ancestor with the great Shivaji. This name however has been almost entirely superseded by the second designation which is said to have

been acquired by one of the families who managed to scale a fort previously deemed impregnable by fastening a cord round the body a Ghorpad or iguana. There are two branches of the great Ghorpade family, the sathkas and the naukas to the former of which the Mudhol chief belongs while the other division is represented by the senapati of Kapashi in Kolhapur and others among who was the Murarrao of Gutti, who played such a prominent part in the Madras presidency in the last century.

As stated above, Karansing conquered Khelana in 1469 AD from Shankarrao More and rendered great services to Muhummad Gawan and Muhummad Shah, Bahamani ruler. This Muhummad shah continued the Jahagir of 84 villages including, Mudhol area, Raibag fort and Wai as a rewarded and conferred title of "Raja Ghropade Bahudar". From this date the descendents of Bhimsingh adopted Ghorpade surname and descendents of Shubha Krishan adopted surname Bhosale. This two branches came in to existence in the history of Maratha is

Bahamani kingdom split into five shahis and Bijapur Adlishashi was one of the off shoots of Bahamani which came into existence in 1489 AD. Mudholkar Ghorpade right from the beginning was loyal supporters of Adilshahi: they were their loyal saradars. Mudholkar Ghorpade never took the side of Shahaii or Shivaii. At this period Baii Ghorpade played an important part in the wars with Shivaji. In the middle of the seventeenth century. Shivaji raised the standard of revolt in the Maharashtra. In order to bring him under the control Bijapur kings sought the capture of his father Shahaji, who was also a sardar at their court. Shahaji was too sharp for them to be taken unawares. The king was therefore, obliged, in open Durbar, to seek the help of some one willing to capture Shahaji and Baji Raje, who was never on good terms with Shahaji, readily undertook the task and was successful in capturing him.

In the year 1660 A.D. the Bijapur kings raised an army to suppress Shivaji and Baji Raje was appointed to its command. Baji left Bijapur for Mudhol a couple of days ahead of the army. Shivaji who had an eye on him, finding him unattended took advantage of the opportunity left Panhala

and was before Mudhol. When everybody though he was engaged in making preparations for his defense, thinking Shivaji to be an advance guard of the Bijapur army. The gates of Mudhol were thrown open, thus leaving everything to his mercy. He found Baji Raje asleep with his family and before he could leave his bed, he was killed by Shivaji. After all the male members of the family were put to the sword. Shivaji set fire to the wada and rushed back to Panhala. Thus the enmity between the houses of Mudhol and Kolhapur increased.

After the downfall of the Bajipur kingdom the Ghorpades of Mudhol for a time joined the armies of the Mogul, their saranjam and inam territories being continued to them by Aurangzeb.

Kholoji died 1514 A.D. and successed by his son Maloji I who served Adilshahi between 1483-1532 A.D. Maloji I was brave and intrepid-Maratha sardar. Adilshahi exempted kurnishat to Maloji I. Due to his great service and sanctioned the honor of using "morchel". This Maloji I took part in the battle of Solapur which took place in 1525 A.D. Maloji I expired in 1532 A.D., after serving Adilshahi for 18 years.

After the death of Maloii Akhayaii (1502 to 1548 A.D.) received mansab of Mudhol jahagir in 1532 A.D. Like his father he also was brave and took part in the battle of 1527-28 fought between Nizamshah and Kashim Barideshah. He played important role in conquering Adoni fort. His sons Karnasinh and Bahimsingh also took part in battle. Akhayaii died in 1548 A.D. His elder son became to Jahagiridar of Mudhol (1531 A.D. to 1565 A.D.). Karansingh and Bhimsingh took active part in the famous battle of Talikote (1565 A.D.) In this battle Karnasingh died and his son Cholaraja received the Mansab of 7000 and Torgal, Mudhol and Kular. Cholaraja ruled from 1542 A.D. to 1548 and conquered Adoni-fort, Torgal Dhamad fort, Bankapur Cholaraja died in 1578 A.D. He had three sons Pilaji, Kanhoji and Vallibhsing. Pilaji became the ruler of Mudhol from 1572 to 1596 A.D. and after him his son Pratapsingh (1582 to 1644 A.D.) was the Jahagiradar of Mudhol. After the death Pratapsingh his son Bajiraje became the ruler of Mudhol in (1605 to 1664 A.D.) He was contemporary of Shivaji the great. Bajiraje Ghorpade was killed by Shivaji in 1660 A.D. After the death of Baji Ghorpade his sons Maloji II and Jaysingh ailas Shankaraj also continued their support to Adilshahi.

Thus Mudholkar Ghorpade stood on the side of Adilshahi from 1490 to 1686 A.D. There are number of Persian, documents which shed light on this topic.

After the fall of Bajipur the grant was continued by the Mughals, who subsequently raised them, Mudhol Raja to the position of a Governor of Bijapur, the post this family held for 3 generations from Akoji to Maloji III his grand son, who was made Governor after his father was killed by his brother in a fratricidal guarrel Maloji continued to be the Governor, but being of an adventurous and martial temperament he used to find other avenues which provided proper scope for his war-like spirit. So he undertook a mission on behalf of the Peshwas against the Governor of Gujrat, which mission he fulfilled to their entire satisfaction, but during this expedition the Governor of Guirat sought the aid of the vicercy of Deccan who sent his army to relieve the hard pressed Governor of Gujrat. Hence Maloji III was faced with a peculiar difficulty. On the one hand he would have to leave the Peshwas and on the other to fight his own masters. But the family code of honor, staunchness and integrity demanded that he should stick to his promise and fight his

own son Govindrao, whom he had left at Bijapur in change of the imperial Army of which he was the commander. This matter of family honour was so faithfully carried out by both father and son that they elected to face each other in battle, rather than allow their honour and integrity to be questioned by all parties. The result was that the son met his death at his father's hands at the battle of Raxasbhuvan and in recognition of Govindrao's velour the Nizam commissioned the territories (Mudhol principality) on the grand son of Maloji the only and infant son of Govindrao, who had met his death at his fathers hands at Raxasbhuan. Many other pieces of territories were granted to this family even after this and Maloji's brother Shankraji used to serve the Nizam on behalf of Narayan Rao, the infant son of Govindrao.

At this time there was a regular tussle between the Nizam and the Peshwas, the Nizam's commanders used to join the Peshwas; while many of the Peshwas commanders left to join the Nizam, so the Peshwas won over Shankraji, the brother of Maloji, by giving him the province of Indi, Tambo and Almel in saranjam for the maintenance of 70 Horses but according to the notorious policy of the peshwas opposed to

the old maratha families, however, he resumed the province of Indi, Tamba and Aimel, and the command was handed over to Raste. This resumption did not affect the sovereignty of the Raja over Mudhol in any way. As the territory of the peshwas gradually extended to the south, the Mudhol territory came in close proximity of the territory of the peshwas, who naturally wanted to levy chowth over the holder of the territory of Mudhol for some time no such proposal was entertained by the Mudhol Raja and finally the maintenance of 75 swars or 150 Horses with half pay to be paid by the peshwas appears to have been agreed to. So far the position is clear. After the down fail of the Mugal power in the Deccan the peshwa asked Maloji to join the Marathas, but he refused to do so. He was however ultimately obliged to take up their side with the contingent of swers to be paid for by the peshwa.

Maloji with his brothers, Shankroji and Ranoji distinguished himself in the operations against the English in 1779 A.D. When the latter had to make a disastrous retreat in the action that took place, after the convention of Wadgaon, Ranoji was killed and Maloji was wounded. In consequence of this the village of Padsalgi was granted to Ranojis son,

Bhirjirao Shankroji about the same time, received the saranjam, comprising the districts of Bilgi, Bidri and Tikota, yielding an annual income of about 60,000 rupees. In the battle of Kharada Maloji and his eldest son, Govind Rao, were on opposite sides. And met in hand to hand encounter where the latter was dangerously wounded by his father.

During the absence of Maloji his son Maharao used to look after the affairs at Mudhol, where he made himself very disagreeable and unpopular. So the people requested Maloji Rao's grandson to come over to Mudhol. There was a struggle between the two and Maharao had to run away. He then went to the Maharaja of Kolhapur for help and come to take over Mudhol with the maharaja's army, but was defeated by Narayan Rao, He then went to Gwalior, where he was received by the Sindhia, since he was the brother of Govind Rao Raje, the son in low of the Sindhia. He returned after wards to Mudhol. In 1805 A.D. Maloji died and was succeeded by his grandson Narayan Rao, the son of Govind Rao. He died in 1816 A.D. leaving three sons, Govind Rao, Lakshman Rao and Venkat Rao. Venkat Rao, though youngest succeeded to the gadi, since he was the only son of

the eldest wife of Narayan Rao. Lakshman Rao then went to Barado, where he began to serve under the Gaikwad in place of the substitute appointed by Maloji Rao.

It was in the time of Venkat Rao, that a treaty was concluded with the British Government. In this chapter all these activities have been covered.

The year 1818 A.D. was alturing point in the history of Maratha sardars because Baji Rao II was defeated by English and Maratha rule came to an end. Like all S.M.C. states, Mudhol state became vassal state. Venkatrao was ruler of Mudhol state in 1818 A.D. And he concluded treaty with East India Company.

In the year 1854 A.D. Venkat Rao died leaving a son, Balwant Rao then only 14 years of age. Government appointed a karbhari, who looked after the state until the powers were handed over to Balwant Rao Raje in 1859 A.D. whose career lasted for only 14 months. He died leaving an infant son, VenkatRao, heir to the state. Affairs were looked

after by the British political officers. VenkatRao Raje was given charge of the state in 1882 A.D. with full powers.

His regime, which lasted till 1900 A.D. At the early age of 39 was marked by work of great public utility. Thus during the famine of 1895-96 A.D. which affected the state most, Relief works were opened. Corn was brought by the state from a distance and distributed among the famine-stricken, area and in this and various other ways efforts were made to alleviate their sufferings.

Thus the Mudhol State was administered by the following three rulers:-

- 1) Venkatrao (1816 A.D. to 1854 A.D.)
- 2) Balvantrao (1854 A.D. to 1862)
- 3) Venkatrao II (1862-1900 A.D.)

The most important ruler of Mudhol was Maloji Raje III (Ghorpade who ruled Mudhol state from 1904 A.D. to

1937 A.D. He was born in 1884 A.D. and invested with full powers in 1904 A.D. Since then he has been taking pains to improve his state. He was the first chief to make primary education free in his state. The Raje saheb took very keen interest in agriculture and has opened extensive farms of his own, where various experiments on modern lines were carried on under his personal supervision. In recognition of all this Government was pleased to confer on him a salute of 9 guns as a mark of personal honor.

Vankatrao Raje died in 1900 A.D. and his only surviving son Maloji raje Ghorpade succeeded him and was installed on the gadi in 1904 A.D. and ruled upto 1937 A.D.

Malojirao Raje had carried on a quiet but very efficient administration. All departments of the state received his personal attention and he is one of the first Rulers in this part of the country to make primary education free. Realising that vocational training was as essential as academic education, the Rajasaheb had taken a very keen interest in the study of agricultural conditions prevailing in the state and for some years had been conducting numerous experiments

under his personal guidance to ascertain which of the improved modern methods and implement of agriculture was best suited to his subject. He lived a quiet and unostentatious life and devoted the major portion of the income of the state to useful administrative schemes for the good work and of the personal care which he bestowed on this task of Ruler ship.

He lived quite and unostentatious life and devoted the major portion of the income of the state to useful administrative schemes for the benefit of his subjects. In recognition of his good work and of the personal care which he bestows on this task of Ruler ship, Government have conferred upon him hereditary dynastic salute of nine guns.

In the order of precedence he was the first chief in the Kolhapur Agency. He enjoys all the rights, privileges and honors of a second class prince and had the power of life and death over his subjects. The state maintained a regular and well-equipped Infantry of 120 soldiers as a state force.

During the great European war the Rajashaeb offered his services to the British Government in order that the

Ghorpade family might once again demonstrate its loyalty and its devotion to its sezerain power. He was taken on active military service to Egypt as a Lieutenant of the British force and as a member of the Indian Expeditionary force. He also placed the entire resources of his state at the disposal of Government and inspired his subjects to join the ranks of those who were fighting for the great cause. For which he had himself enlisted. The personal services rendered by him to his state and his country. Resulted in this majesty the king Emperor bestowing upon him the honor of K.C.L.E.in 1920

He had one son Shrimant Jayasingrao aged 20 years who after matriculating in 1927 A.D. was given administrative training at Mudhol. He was sent to Mysore state to study administrative methods there and was studying at the Deccan College at Poona.

His imperial Majesty the king Emperor of India, had been graciously pleased for services in connection with the war to grant the honorary rank of second Lieutenant in the

Army and a permanent and hereditary salute of nine guns to the Malaojirao alias Nanasaheb.

The Rajasaheb was a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Malojiraje had three sons but two sons Govindrao and Jaisingrao predicated him and only Bhairavsingh was suriving. He had two wives, first Rani died in 1923 A.D. Therefore his second marriage took place in 1927 A.D. Malojirao died in 1937 A.D. and succeeded by his only son Bhairavsingh. He was a minor.

Maloji Raje after reigning more than 33 years, suddenly died and was succeeded by his minor son Shri Bhairavsinghji on the 9th November 1937, the day when a formal Darbar was held and the secretion to the Resident for Kolhapur on behalf of the Resident, announced the abduction of the late Raja saheb and the consequent succession of shri Raja Bhairvsinghji to the Gadi of Mudhol.

It was quite unfortunate that the late Raja saheb did not live long enough to enjoy his well-earned rest. As fate would have it, he was snatched away from his subjects by the cruel hand of death on the 14th November 1937 only four days after his abdication.

The minor Raja, who was studying in England returned to Mudhol on the 9th January 1938 a religious ceremony installing the minor Raja on the Gadi, was performed on the 7th March 1938. The Resident Col. Murphy and his secretary capital Bazalgette and representatives from the states of Udaipur and Kolhapur attended the ceremony.

Owing to the minority of the ruler, the administration of the state was being conducted by the council of Regemony, Shri Parvatidevi Rani saheb being the regent and president of the council.

Owing to Bhairavsinghji's minority, the administration of the state was being conducted by a council of Regency with Shrimant Parvatidevi Rani saheb as Regent and president of the council, the Diwan as the vice-president of the council and three other members with a view to gain further efficiency in the administration a change was effected

in the constitution in march 1940 A.D. by creating the new post of an Advisor to the Regent Ranisaheb.

The Regency council headed by Rani Paravati-Devi administrated the Mudhol state up to 1947 A.D. Bhairavsingh assumed the power of the state on 10th July 1947 A.D. as he become major. But at the same time freedom movement was in full swing.

Like other states, Mudhol state was also facing problems from freedom fighters in 20th century. Dakshin hitvardhak sabha came in to existence in 1921 A.D. And freedom movement started in every S.M.C. states. Mudhol state was not exception to this.

This is a new chapter and pioneering attempt to study this aspects. In every Indian state there were prajaparishds like that in Mudhol also some freedom fighters formed praja parishd and started freedom movement against British rule. This freedom fighter would guide and inspired by congress leaders. This is an interesting and addition to

existing knowledge. Some local news papers finished information on this topic.

The praja parishad movement started during the period of Malojiraje. But after 1937 A.D. Rani became the Regent and she suppressed the praja parishad movement for some time.

The first parishad was held in 1940 A.D. at Mudhol with the permission by Rani saheb. During this parishad the act of sabha Bandi was banned. The active participant of person namely Hanmant Rao, Sonnad Kotti and Desai have worked very hard.

In the second conference held in 1947 A.D. at Mudhol the Home minister Dhruvraj has expressed his desire to merge Mudhol state in Bombay state and interview was published in the Daily satyawadi and also expressed his view to merge rest of the states without giving any chance for parishad movements in their states Bhairavsingh in meeting with Sardar Vallabhai Patel had confessed to merge into Bombay state and according to the other state. Mudhol state

got merged on 8-3-1948 A.D. and to compensate an amount of 55,300 was given to Mudhol state by Bombay State.

Mudhol state like other maratha state of medieval period was not a sovereign and independent state. Chhatrapati or Sultan was a supreme power but this Jahagirdar paid some tribute to central power and in their state they were final in civil, revenue, and judicial as well as military matter. They appoint their karbharies and other officers to run the administration of their jahagir while studying the administration of this state; we have to divide their administration into two parts.

Part - I Administration under Bhamani and Adilshah

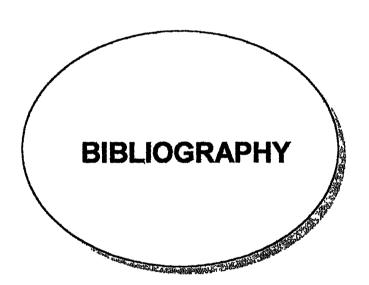
Part - II Administration under British rule.

During British period number of Administrative changes were introduced by the British. All these aspects have been studied.

This is the last Chapter of my work in which conclusions has drawn and the importance of the work has been narrated.

This is a study at micro-level which helps to macro-study. Now days local and macro studies are some importance. More over this Mudhol was glorious state. But nobody had studied because at present this state is included in kannad speaking area. This study will help to understand the pattern of maratha state. In medieval period which is neglected by scholars. Therefore I selected this topic for my research.

To sum up Mudhol state merged into Indian Union on 8th March 1948 and became one of the Taluka of Bagalkot District at Karnataka State. The Royal palace, old fort, other historical edifices which erected before independence speaks about the past glory of Mudhol State and inspiring to the postirity.



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